CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28641—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	16th Jany.
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	801	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. G. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12 h "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Briadisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4977	800	C. Elwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tecque	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL WITH THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,680	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THE First-Class Steamer "CLAN GORDON," 2,160 tons, Captain J. C. Morison, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH and LONDON on or about the 15th instant.
The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th January. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st Week in Feby. for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd " "
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4760	3rd " "
QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st " in April, "

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the steam off Cross Island. CONSIGNESS are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bundor at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 16th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Credit. Per doz. Per doz. Quarts. Quarts. Rs. a. Rs. a.		Cash. Credit. Per doz. Per doz. Pints. Pints. Rs. a. Rs. a.
20 0 22 0	Still...BURGUNDY.... Chablis ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0 12 0
20 0 22 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Beaune ... A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	11 0 12 0
24 0 27 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Macon ... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 0 14 8
24 0 27 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Pommard... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	13 0 14 8
33 0 37 0	Still...BURGUNDY. Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8 19 8
21 0 23 0	Fine..SAUTERNE..Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8 13 0
24 0 27 0	Superior...SAUTERNE..From the Bordeaux Dist..... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8 15 0
33 0 37 0	Haut..SAUTERNE...Very rich& fine...	17 8 19 8

Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.
His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.
Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

AIR GUNS.

IN CONSEQUENCE of AIR GUNS having been brought under the Indian Arms Act, THACKER and Co., Ld., are giving up the sale and must dispose of the remaining Stock in course of this month.
In order to effect this they are now offering the few they have at a reduction of 25 PER CENT.
Guns at Rs. 52 for Rs. 39.
" " Rs. 32 for Rs. 24.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(1)—bay aust. m. 15¾ aged, Hunter, Charger, and Pig-Sticker, up to weight, Winner of the Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races ..... Price Rs. 750
JESTER.—(3)—g. a. p. 4 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13¾ Good Pole Hack and Harness Pony ..... Rs. 500
ALSO:—English Dog-cart by Botwood, of Ipswich, in first-rate order ..... Rs. 250
SET of English-made Single Harness ..... Rs. 50
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are up to weight; horses open to any trial or examination; and are sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

Apply to
Hon. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES

CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach: this avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
CASCARA-HAWLEY.—Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.
SAVAR'S COCA WINE.—Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.
SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.—Always relieve Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour...	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT:
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supe[illegible]

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to convince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair	Rs.	1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair	"	4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front		"	1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	"	5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	"	2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	"	2 12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
60TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH & 15TH,
"YEOMAN OF THE GUARD,"
With one of the best Cast ever given in Bombay.
First Appearance of Mr. F. WENTWORTH as JACK POINT.
Miss CISSIE DENVER as ELSIE MAYNARD,
Miss FANNY STANLEY as PHŒBE MERYLL.
SATURDAY, 16TH,
OUR GRAND VARIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. T. EMPSON,
THE LION COMIQUE,
Manager of the Stanley Opera Company.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
LONDON LATEST SUCCESS,
THE "NAUTCH GIRL."
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. Zenana Boxes can be engaged. T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE SECOND ADVENT OF
OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST
AND ANTECEDENT EVENTS.

AN ADDRESS
Will be delivered by
COL. A. F. LAUGHTON, C.B.,
AT THE
TEMPERANCE HALL,
LOWER COLABA,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 14TH INST.,
AT 8-30 P.M.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"GRAND PEOPLE'S NIGHT."
LADIES' SESSION 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON " 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING " (Grand People's Night) 8-30 to 11 p.m.
AN EXCELLENT BRASS BAND HAS JUST
Been engaged to play at the
AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS.
ADMISSION—FREE.
NUGENT AND CO.,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 4 P.M.
MR. GEO. C. MILN'S
SECOND SHAKESPEARIAN READING,
"OTHELLO."
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
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Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th January, 1892.

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May 16, 1891.

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The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
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PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

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FOR JANUARY, 1892.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the HUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862.....	£339,230 0 0
"	1885.....	4985,156 0 0
"	1886.....	4955,039 0 0
"	1889.....	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at DEATH, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,475,114	5	9
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 6	1884	£5,348,467 8 2
1879	£4,260,585 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.
FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.
The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.
(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.
(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. The Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	982½xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	80
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	450
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	310
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	205
Bombay Cotton Brewl'a Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	375
Colaba	500	200	200	16	127½
East India	500	1,200	1,200	45 dyd.	115
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	130	350
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	1,425
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	175xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	975
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	545
Khanguma	750	400	all	32½	410xd
Mahmadpura Cotton'g and P. Co, Ld	240	450	450	63	137½
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	465
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	500
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	80xd
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 25	430
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	337½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	555
Sahapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	107½
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	370
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sutlej	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 5	48½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	460 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	535
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	442½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17·5	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	977½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khanguma Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	192
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,0·0
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,370
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	50	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,035
Soondercias	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	267½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares		£ 18	..	do.	423

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	7o	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,000xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	94
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	103
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	306
Kurrachee Standing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,830
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-4	
China Leaf	"	23	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	22-9	
Do. do. new	"	22-5-6	"
Australia do.	"	22-15	"
Bombay do.	"	22-8	
English Sovereigns	"	14-8	
Do. Dragons	"	14-7	
Bar Silver 17 Bottomness	"	106-12	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-15	
Carolas Dollars	"	107	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	331	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Meeting (by invitation,) Government House, Parel, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
Colonel Laughton's Address, on Second Advent of Christ, Temperance Hall, Colaba, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Yeomen of the Guard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesday :—Calder (s), from Busreh ; and Soindia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Charles T. Jones (s), Port Said ; and Baron Elibank (s), and Kovno (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered and the German Man-of-War Sohwalbe, and the s. s. Koono left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Deccan left the dock on Tuesday and the s. s. Bisagno yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadar, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

FAIR.—The annual fair of the Ballaji Shamshett's Street, opposite Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market, commenced yesterday, and will close to-morrow.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The mate of the outer light-ship yesterday, picked up a toni, which was drifting about with the tide without oar or sail, and a man olinging to it. The man, who appeared to be insane, was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

NEW YEAR'S CALENDARS.—The Queen Insurance Company has issued a neat and useful desk-blotter and card calendar this year, which surpasses many other both for durability and artistic merit. The blotter has also the merit of originality. Mr. J. H. Symington of Elphinstone Circle is the local agent.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,784, of these 452 were new admissions, consisting of 205 males, 116 females, and 131 children. The average daily attendance was 57·55. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 98.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., this evening :—

March.....H. M. S. Camperdown.....E. A. Clode.
Overture ..Die Fensenmuhle ....Russiger.
Gavotte...Entrancing.....Boggotti.
Fantasia ..Songs and Dances of Northern Europe.....Kuhner.
(Denmark and Russia)
Valse .....Gondolier .....Otto Roeder.
Lancers....The Duke of Fife .....J. Wood.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee, named Kaikhosro Pherozshaw, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being disorderly and assaulting a police sepoy, doing duty at Government House, Parel. The accused wanted to enter the premises of the Government House, on Tuesday morning, but as a sepoy doing duty there did not allow him to enter, the accused assaulted him with his umbrella and his clenched fists. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ramjee Canoo, an old offender, was charged before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a cap and *dhotur*, valued at Rs. 4, from the house of Damodar Pragjeewan. The complainant was lying asleep on the verandah of his shop, at Bhooleshwar, on Tuesday night, when the accused entered and stole the articles mentioned above. He was arrested yesterday morning while trying to dispose of the wearing apparel. The accused admitted the charge and also seven previous convictions. He was seatenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at DeLisle Road, touching the death of Saba Puddajee, a labourer in the Peeroo Mahomed Spinning and Weaving Mill, aged 23 years. On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, whilst the deceased was standing at his machine in the mill the strap of the main shaft just above his head suddenly gave way. One end of the broken strap struck the deceased violently on the head and he fell upon the iron rail of his machine, receiving a serious wound on his head. He was picked up unconscious, and he died from his injuries at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POCKET-PICKING AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Yakoob Darvish was charged before Mr. Richardson, with the theft of Rs. 2 in cash from the pocket of Doongarsi Hansraj. The complainant was standing in the midst of a crowd collected round a carriage, which had been upset through some accident, at Bhendi Bazaar, when the accused picked his pocket, but as he was elbowing his way out of the crowd, he was arrested by a Mahomedan, who had detected him in the act of stealing Rs. 2 from the complainant's pocket. Two previous convictions were produced against the accused, who admitted them, but claimed that he had turned over a new leaf of life since he last came out of the jail, and was now leading an honest life. The Magistrate said that it did appear to him that the accused had profited by previous sentences passed upon him and had been now leading an honest life. The Magistrate passed upon the accused a sentence of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY 1892.

14. Thursday—Gymkhana Meeting, Government House Parel.
15. Friday—Meeting of University Senate.
Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
16. Saturday—Arrival of General Booth, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Mass Meeting on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana Sports, 4 p.m.
Mr. G. C. Miln at Novelty Theatre.
17. Sunday—General Booth on the "Christianity of Christ."
18. Monday—Municipal (Ward) Elections.
General Booth's Lecture on "Darkest England," Town Hall.
19. Tuesday—General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army."
Native Christian Assembly, 8 p.m.
Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30.
20. Wednesday—General Booth on "The True Religion of Humanity" and "Social Reform Work."
21. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Public Farewell to General Booth, Esplanade.
22. Friday—General Booth's Private Conference.
23. Saturday—Departure of General Booth.
Mr. G. C. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.
25. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Ward) Election.
26. Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.
28. Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Final Approval of Bye-laws.
30. Mr. Miln at the Novelty Theatre

FEBRUARY.

1. Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
"The Merchant of Venice" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in conjunction with Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
2. Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3. Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
5. Friday—"The Merchant of Venice" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in conjunction with Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
6. Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
8. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justice) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
9. Tuesday—"The Merchant of Venice" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club in conjunction with Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
10. Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
13. Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15. Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16. Tuesday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
17. Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
20. Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24. Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25. Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

MARCH.

1. Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Du Works.
Bombay Races.
3. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
7. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10. Thursday—Bander Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE NEW BUILDINGS.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new buildings about to be erected—on the open ground near the foot of the hills, between Lokdigol and Chattersinghi Temple, near Ganesh Khind, at a cost of something like Rs. 1,20,000—for the Fergusson College was performed on Monday evening last by His Excellency Lord Harris.

His Excellency having taken his seat on the dais, at the back of which was placed a large drawing of the proposed new buildings, Mr F. G Selby, M. A., Principal of the Deccan College, and Chairman of the Council of the Deccan Education Society, opened the proceedings by saying a few words about the origin, method, and constitution of the College. The Society, he said, had its origin in the resolution of a few graduates who had resolved to impart to their brethren the benefits they had themselves received from the University. The first outcome of that resolution was the new English school, which was now the largest school in Poona—a school which had obtained the largest rewards which the University had to offer to boys. Encouraged by the success of the New English school, the originators of the Society were enabled to add to the school a college—the Fergusson College—which had received the progressive recognition of the University up to the B. A. course. The college class-rooms were now crowded, and the college had obtained a large measure of University success. Mr. Selby then directed attention to one or two points which, he said, commended the college to the good-will of Government. In the first place the Deccan Education Society was born of and continued to live by a spirit of self-sacrifice, and in the second place the college—when the new buildings are ready—will be a permanent home for teachers and students. Regarding the working of the Society, Mr. Selby said he took the greatest interest in the proceedings of the Society, and a pride in the work it had done for Mr. Apte, the Principal, and several of the teachers of the Fergusson College were old students of the Deccan College. So that he (Mr. Selby) and other Professors of the Fergusson College were watching with interest the results of their own work. There was, he remarked plenty of work for the two Colleges, and even for more.

The Secretary of the Council then read a somewhat lengthy statement which we are unable to publish in the present issue.

His Excellency was then requested to lay the Foundation Stone, which bore the following inscription :—

This Foundation Stone
of the
FERGUSSON COLLEGE,
Deccan Education Society,
was laid on the 11th day of January, 1892,
by
His Excellency the Right Honourable
GEORGE ROBERT CANNING HARRIS
BARON HARRIS, G. C. I. E.,
Governor of Bombay.

The blade of the silver trowel with which his Excellency spread the morter had on graved on it a drawing of the proposed buildings, while on the handle was the inscription : "Used in laying the foundation stone of the Fergusson College by the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on 11th January 1892. His Excellency having laid the stone tapped it with mallet and declared the stone to be well and truly laid. His Excellency addressing the assembly, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I believe that the necessary legal steps which are essential before land belonging to one person can be occupied by another, the actual legal steps of giving a lease of property to the Deccan Education Society have not yet been effected, and therefore my presence here to day is provisional to this extent, that it is contingent on the subsequent agreement being come to between the Deccan Education Society and the Government as to the terms on which the Government will give this land over to the use of the Society. I need hardly say that it has given me very great pleasure to accept the invitation of the Society to perform the ceremony, which I have just done on several grounds. It has given me, I say, great pleasure to carry on the work—to the small extent I have done, in an humble and simple way—commenced by my friend and predecessor, Sir James Fergusson, and also to show that the interest taken in the Deccan Education Society by him and by Lord Reay continues in myself. And it is also a pleasure to me to show my interest in a Society which I think, as much as any institution in this country, is endeavouring to show us that India is capable of self-help. The comprehensive speech of Mr. Selby, and the statement regarding the origin and growth of the Fergusson College, which has been read to you by the Secretary, leaves but little for me to say. It is only necessary for me to dot the i's and cross the t's from the point of view taken by a Government official. The negotiations between the Government and the Deccan Education Society have been protracted, and lengthy, and I should think that Sir James Fergusson hardly anticipated when he laid the stone in 1885, that 6 years would elapse before the Furgusson College, in its eventual and substantial character, would come to be raised. But this delay has arisen largely from the difficulties attendant upon the selection of an adequate site for the new English school with college classes attached, and also to some little extent on the differences of opinion between the Deccan Education Society and the Government of Bombay as to what the Society might undertake, what the Government ought to undertake, and what the Society might in future do. I may say that though the changes in view have been various at times, there have been in two cases marked consistency, on the one side that of Government and on the other side that of the Society. The Government have all along been firm in the opinion that as regards the lands or lands and buildings which they have already given in the City of Poona to the Society that that donation was for the purposes of the new English school with college classes attached teaching up to a certain stage in the University course, and that if the Society was able or wished to rise beyond that standard of examination then the Society must depend on itself. And there has been this consistency on the part of the Deccan Education Society that it from the first declared that it shall depend on its own members and not desire—though it is very friendly with Government officials—to have Government officials on its Board of Direction, for it wants to show, I take it, that it is quite capable of doing what it hopes to do without that guidance and advice. At one period there was this amount of wavering on the part of the Government that Lord Reay, following on the lines laid down by the Education Commission, saw the possibility of Government retiring from the management and support of the Deccan College and handing over to the Society the two colleges, amalgamated to a certain extent but not altogether. But the Society declined to offers. Whether the Society was right or wrong it does not now matter. It bore out the determination of the Society to depend on itself, and the Government accepted that answer in the spirit in which it was made. It is convenient to quote here that portion of the answer which the Society gave when it declined our offer. On the 2nd July 1887 the Society wrote declining to undertake the Deccan College. "But till the financial pressure is lightened the Council sumbit that while concentrating their aid on the Deccan College and maintaning it in its full strength, Government will be pleased to so appropriate the existing funds for grants in aid to private collegiate institutions throughout the Presidency as to distribute the disadvantages arising from the present inadequacy of resources over all institutions ratesbly." So that we see the Society recognized, and in the most friendly spirit, that it was the bounden duty of Government to maintain in its full strength the Deccan College—and it may be argued from that that the Society asserted in proper terms—and asserted proudly—that the Deccan Education Society was capable of depending on itself for the support necessary for the Furgusson College. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have said that the Government has been consistent in what it originally promised to do and in what it has done. I am not sure that it may not be said that the Government went just little further than what it originally promised. The original idea in 1884 was that the Shanwar Wada should be given to the Society. In 1885 it was found unawailable and the Farashkana or Nana's Wada was suggested. Sir James Fergusson, in his speech when he laid the stone in Nana Wada, alluded to the value of the buildings then offered as altogether valued at Rs. 40,000. I say that the Government has done a little more than was its orignal intention, for I fancy that the value of the site and buildings which are now being utilised by the Society in the City of Poona is now Rs. 60,000. Therefore I say Government has fulfilled the pledge it originally made in Sir James Fergusson's time and it has possibly gone further, and therefore it bore out what Sir James Fergusson said when he undertook that his successor would give the fullest possible contribution from public funds. We have done all that and we have adhered to our original intention that the Society in so far as that land given to them by the Government is concerned should confine itself to the New English school with College classes attached teaching up to the Preliminary examination or other course of the first year for the degree of B. A, or B. Sc.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I said it was a pleasure to me to be here. I say so because I consider that this Society illustrates as well as any institution in the Presidency the principle of self-help and is doing so that it is proving the possibility of the hopes of the board of Directors of the East India Company and of the Government of India since that time and of the Education Commission, for it is perfectly clear to any one who will read the despatch of 1854 or who will take the trouble to study the report of the Education Commission, that during all the time that has elapsed between the two, the Government of India has looked forward to the time when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of and aided by the State. That was, I think, the idea in Lord Reays mind when he asked the Society to undertake the Deccan College. That idea has been running in the mind of Government from 1854 to the time of the Education Commission. The Deccan Education Society illustrates the idea of that self-help which the Government has been looking forward to. What might have been the result to this country if it had been ruled by a people who were more in love with that state socialism we hear of in some countries, instead of being ruled by England, it is impossible to foresee. But it so happened that there came a people with the pen for improvement in their institutions on self-help instead of being in love with state socialism. It is not surprising therefore that we bring encouragement and support to every instance of self-help we find. Government have been endeavouring to help the Society by the grant of a site in the City. I sincerely trust that the Society will now go on, and as it has been sucessful in the past in its school and college—of this there can be not the shadow of a doubt—I hope that it will go on and be successful in the higher Education it has been allowed to attempt by the University, and that the words of Sir James Fergusson may be proved that Poona is able to maintain two colleges if not more ; and I hope that the two colleges in the Deccan—where a love of education for itself dates from many years back, and if you look at the sources of the Deccan College revenue, even to the Peshawa himself and the assistance he gave to learned men—I say that I sincerely hope that the old Deccan College and its new sister, the Fergusson College, will go on side by side with that healthy rivalry which exists between Colleges and Public Schools in England, and which would contribute effectually to the improvement of learning in Poona, which has been a seat of learning for the love of learning itself. Ladies and Gentlemen, the statement read to you by the Secretary concludes with an appeal to the wealthy in the Presidency, and I am entitled and able to supplement that appeal by assuring those who might be disinclined to contribute because they might think it the duty of the Sircar to provide all the money for education, that the Government has done all it could. I can show them from public figures presented to Parliament that the Government of Bombay, during the last 10 years, has immensely increased the sums devoted to education, and if I cared to make a comparison I could without fear. But this would be unividious and I will not do so. I think I can show that no blame on the score of niggardliness can be advanced against the Bombay Government on this head. It is pretty clear that if the number of educational institutions have increased, that that arises from funds having been found for those institutions for education costs money. There are the teachers, the exhibition prizes, scholarships for the encouragement of pupils, and there is the heavy cost of the buildings themselves. In the last ten years the number for Institutions in Bombay have increased from 4,000 to 7,000. These are public institutions and the number of students has increased from 250,000 to 430,000. I don't wish to claim everything for public institutions. I readily acknowledge that private enterprise is doing something, and I find that the number of private institutions has increased from 1,300 to 2,900. Oddly enough, however, the number of students does not appear to have increased. On the subject of Government Grants from provincial Revenue, I find hat the Government Grant has increased during the last ten years from 11 lakhs a year to 17 lakhs a year and during that time the Municipalities, I am happy to be able to pay them a compliment, have also done something for education. I am supposed by some to be an enemy to local self-government. I do not know that I am, but anyhow, I am glad to take the opportunity of complimenting those managers of Municipal funds on the fact that the municipal grants to education in ten years have jumped from 80,000 to 2,95,000. You may like to hear that the amount spent on Primary education in this Presidency has increased during the last ten years from 14 lakhs a year to 26 lakhs ; that, I think, is some proof that Government and other bodies are doing what they can to train up the youth of the country with some knowledge of education, and the figures I have quoted will. I think, show that the Government contribution towards educational institutions has been generous in the increase from 11 lakhs to over 17 lakhs ; and that has been done at a time when there was a considerable financial pressure, to which you allude in your statement. I have attempted to lay down that the Government has not swerved from its original intention, but that it has kept its promise with the Society, and that the society has hot swerved from its original intention of depending on self-help for future advance. And now the Society has arrived at the time when it sees the first stone laid of that building which, by self-help, is shortly to rise, and from its walls send forth many successful students who by their competency have secured the highest qualifications of the University. I reasonably hope that as the relations between the Society and the Decoan College have been the very best in the past those relations will continue to exist and that the only rivalry between them will be as regards efficiency in the school-room and prowess in the play-ground. It has given me much pleasure to come here and lay the stone and I can assure the Society that I have every interest in the success of the Society which has shown by what it has done in the past that it will be successful in the future. I personally wish it every success. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhandarkar, C. I. E., having moved a vote of thanks to his Excellency, Mr. Apte thanked the several Princes, &c., who had contributed so liberally towards the building fund. A distribution of garlands and *pan supari* followed, and the proceedings terminated.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

31-91—Little, S. F and N—Shah Magjee Sangjee and others vs Soni Pitamber Jesraj—Roughton and B—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

212-91—In person—A pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person. Part heard.

280-91—Payne G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapoojee Coovergee and another—R Skipsey. Part heard.

525-90—Little S F and N—Pursnotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Arda-seer H and D—B and K and M E and H.

107-86—Ardaseer H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Mody vs. C A Beyts and another—Little S F and N.

549-91—Craigie L and O—C A Turner vs. Heerjeebhoy Framjee Wadia—M N Suklat alla.

551-91—In person—Manekchund Cupoorchund vs. Khoopchund Cupoorchund and another—Little S F and N.

553-94—Janardhan and A for pauper—Esther alias Aboigail vs. Mashon Sampson Sunker—Conroy and B.

560-91—M N Suklatwalla—Sayajee Peerajee and another vs. Rustamjee Framjee Mehta—In person.

570-91—Craigie L and O—Narondas Cullandas vs. Davidas Hurrivullubdas and others—C and B, Crawford B, and C, M E and H.

531-31—Tyebjee and Dyal—Narronjee vs Sewjee Pragjee—Crawford B and Co.

576-91—Ardaseer P F D—Ruttonjee Bhicajee Kurefwalla vs Padoorung Vishnoo Abhyanker—H S Dikshit.

577-91—Khundarao M. Thaker—Treecomdas Mooljee and others vs. Thaker Khimjee Vullubdas and others—Ardaseer H and D.

578-91—Khundarao M Thaker—Treecomdas Mooljee and others vs Thaker Khimjee Vullubdas and others—Ardaseer H and D, B and K.

579-91—Macfarlane E and H—Manekchund Nanjee vs T S Weir and others—Crawford B and Co.

586-91—M N Suklatwalla A Bachman vs C Heiniger—Buknel and M.

589-91—Wadia and G—Dorabjee Jamsetjee vs T J Walsh and others—Biknell and M.

481-91—Tyebjee and D—Rasoobai vs Zullkubai—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

139-90—Payne G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jufferbhoy Ludhabhoy Thukerdas—D and C—For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

256-91—M. D. and J—Lukhmidvahoo vs Runchordas Huridas —Allisecor, H, and D.

282-18-392-91—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Otto Martin and another—Conroy and B—(Short Cause).

231-90—Rouchton and B—Mahomedaly Jafferji vs Haskel Babajee—Shamrao P.

160-91—Mansuklal D and J—Moreshwar Chintamon vs Anpurnabai and others—Roughton and B.

336-90—Roughton and B—For pauper—Bulwantrao Gungadhur and another vs Shewji Pragji—Conroy and B.

51-89—Bhashunker and K—Girdhur Dulsook vs Mugon Kooberjee and another—P G and S and T and D.

635-90—Chalk W and S—Limbajee Toolsiram and another vs Vadia Venkati and others—Balkrishna V N K.

406-90

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street a consignment of gold pearl and diamond jewellery, consisting of brooches, chains, lockets, rings, buttons, pencils, toothpins, crosses, earrings, pin cases, seals, and many other fancy articles. Also silver cup napkin rings and a lot of old copper coins, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, January 14, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 95⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½; and the market rates of discount were unchanged, the quotation for short London Bills having been 1⅛ per cent. and not 2⅛ as wired by Reuter on Monday. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. A further drop of ⅛d. per oz. occurred in the price of Bar Silver, at 42⅞d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and ½ in 4½ per Cents. at £72½ and £71⅛, respectively; while in New York, the metal declined ¼ cent to 92¾d., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 4 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95¼; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of 1d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. for the former, and 7s. 8d. for the latter, ex-quay. Linseed was dull, and the arrival price of Bombay Seed was 3d. per quarter lower, at 42s. 6d. ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular last evening, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, the total sales having reached 10,000 bales, inclusive of the usual 400 bales, Surats 4 1-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid-Americans, and East-Indians were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions except the most distant—in which the decline was only 3-64d., the extreme quotation being 3 55-32d. for January and January-February deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 32,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 7⅞ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Futures for April were 3 points higher, at 7·33 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season, and those in the two previous years, to date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	42,000	32,000	31,000
Three days' do. ...	100,000	94,000	79,000
Since 1st Sept. 1891...	5,036,000	4,788,000	4,533,000

Here, Cotton has been steady to-day at yesterday's rates, but only a small business has been done, Exporters' purchases have been confined to 400 bales of new Julgaum, at Rs. 150-51½; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 164-5; and 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 145½; while local spinners have taken 1,050 bales consisting of 300 New Chalisgaum; 200 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 161; 150 Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 171; 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 150; and Dhulia, at Rs. 147; 50 each of Barsee, at Rs. 176½; and Khangaum at Rs. 161; and 100 old Bhownugger, at Rs. 147½ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, and a moderate export business has transpired on the basis of last quotations.

SEEDS have been in much more request by shippers, and a considerable business has been done on a firm market.

LINSEED has advanced 1½ anna per cwt. to Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt.; but other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,136 bales.
Wheat	18,530 cwts.
Gingelly	7,440 "
Poppyseed	577 "
Groundnuts	1,461 "
Castorseed	3,652 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, but not lower. The Nidja (s) for late February loading, has been fixed for Genoa at 20s. 6d. per ton with option to a second port. at 3d. extra. Business has been done for Liverpool, January shipment, at 19s. 3d. per ton for seeds; for Marseilles, for January-February shipment, at 19s. 9d. for the same cargo; and for Liverpool and Marseilles for April shipment, at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning slightly steadies for Bank Paper, and the reverse for Merchants' Bills, Bank Demand having been given by two Banks at 1s. 4 3-8d. while the 3 months' sight Credit rate was 1s. 4¼d. for delivery up to the 15th February. A moderate amount of business has transpired at these rates, both ways, and the market closed steady at the following ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s.	4 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s.	4 5-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s.	4 13-32d. "
Credits do. .....1s.	4 15-32 to ½d. "
Francs do.	1·73½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at some advance in rates for Fours, say 106⅜ for Money, and 106⅜ for the February Settlement; but the cash price was rather weaker at closing, and left off at 106 9-16. For the other denomination, 105, nominal, is still quoted.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, and our quotations are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 2nd January, 1892, on 1,671·82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,46,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,10,000
Or per mile of railway	87	156	2	245
For previous weeks of half-year.	....	....	.....	....
Total for 1 week ..	1,46,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,10,000
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,48,830	3,11,987	15,180	4,75,997
Per mile of Ry do.	89	187	9	285
Total to corresponding date do.	1,48,830	3,11,987	15,180	4,75,997

* Includes Rs. 45,000 on account of haulage and hire of Postal vehicles.

† Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 65,997
Do. to date ..... " 65,997

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 2nd January, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	1,57,000	4,000	2,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	341	9	534
For previous weeks of half-year.....	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks.	85,000	1,57,000	4,000	2,46,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*....	1,03,845	2,01,566	9,053	3,14,464
Per mile of Ry do.	225	437	20	682
Total to corresponding date do.	1,03,845	2,01,566	9,053	3,14,464

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 68,464
Decrease to date ..... " 68,464

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for 9 days ending 9th January, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	2,04,836	7,63,915	4,507	9,72,058
Corresponding 10 days last year open 1,461 miles..	..	..	..	13,52,513

Decrease .....Rs. 3,80,455.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 12.

10 p.m. ... 23·3

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

6 a.m. ... 82·3
10 a.m. ... 74·7
2 p.m. ... 78·7
4 p.m. ... 77·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNDLE—December 31, at Hatipore, Sibsagar, Upper Assam, the wife of C E Cundle, of a son.
HARDING—January 10, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant R Harding, Commissariat Dept of a daughter.
SHAW—January 9, at 10, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr James Shaw, P W D, of a son.
SILCOCK—January 4, at Bilaspur, C P, the wife of Surgeon A Silcock, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

DICKSON—January 2, at Meean Meer, after a short illness, William Dickson, late Assistant Apothecary, in charge Rest Camp, aged 34 years.
HODGKINSON—December 31, at Mandalay, George James Spence Hodgkinson, C S I, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, aged 46 years.
LYNCH—January 7, at Poonamallee, William Lynch, for many years Garrison Sergeant-Major of Poonamallee and Sergeant-Major of Lawrence Asylum, Ooty, aged 56 years.
McGOWAN—January 5, at Lahore, Marion Frances, the wife of Walter McGowan, aged 36 years.
SARGENT—December 31, at Lahore, after a short illness, John Isaac Sargent, Pensioner, late Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hissar.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892.

MR. H D TRAILL in his excellent life of Lord Salisbury devotes some refreshingly candid pages to the discussion of the long vexed question whether the ethics of private conduct apply to the conduct of public men. Mr. Traill is of opinion that they do not; the right of statesmen to take "the only course which can alone make diplomacy possible"—belonging to the domain not of ethics but to "the casuistry of public duty." It has long been understood that Ambassadors take this view of the obligation they owe the country for whose good they lie abroad; but in recent times it has been supposed that stay-at-home statesmen should have homely wits and tell the truth with engaging frankness whenever they are asked a compromising question. That delusion must now disappear. A statesman, Mr. Traill boldly affirms, who should deliberately prefer to sacrifice what he conceives to be the highest interests of State to his own private scruples, would deserve that his head should be first crowned for his fidelity to his own conscience, and then be struck off for treason to his country. Every Minister who desires to keep his head on his shoulders would do well not to aspire to the crown of fidelity to the truth. This pronouncement is given *ex-cathedra* after an examination of the circumstances under which Lord Salisbury denied in the House of Lords the authenticity of the statement published on the 1st June, 1878, in the *Globe*, that an agreement had been entered into between his Lordship and Count Schouvaloff to settle the questions at issue between Great Britain and Russia. Three days after the appearance of this statement—furnished by Mr. Charles Marvin a supernumerary clerk employed at the Foreign Office at ten pence an hour—an official announcement was made in the Lords that a Congress would meet at Berlin, and that England would be represented by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. Thereupon Lord Grey inquired whether there was "any truth in the statement," which had appeared in the *Globe*, "as to the terms agreed upon between this country and Russia?" Here certainly was a poser. To have answered like the celebrated "Colonel" of later date, "Yes, Certainly!" would have been to pronounce the Congress of Berlin a sham and a fraud. The solemn announcement that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary were going there to represent the interests of England would have seemed to be a practical joke upon the other European Powers, who were not in the secret.

Count Schouvaloff, who had complained bitterly of what he conceived to be a "betrayal" of official confidence, would have resented as an act of deliberate treachery an open declaration in Parliament that Russia had signed an agreement which abandoned to its fate the "Big Bulgaria," created by the Treaty of San Stefano, in consideration of a rectification of the frontier on the side of Bessarabia and the acquisition of Batoum and Kars. This aspect of the difficulty in which Lord Salisbury was placed by the unauthorised disclosure of the secret agreement, and Lord Grey's searching question founded on it, has not been referred to by Mr. Traill, or indeed by any other writer, so far as we are aware. But it was undoubtedly most serious in every point of view, and forms the chief if not the sufficient justification for the reply given by the Foreign Secretary: "The statement to which the noble Earl refers, and other statements which I have seen, are wholly unauthentic, and are not deserving of the confidence of your Lordship's House." A few days afterwards Lord Beaconsfield went to Berlin and Lord Salisbury followed him there. On the 13th June the Congress met and on the 14th the *Globe* published what professed to be and really was the full text of the memorandum, minus one or two unimportant phrases. Three days later the Duke of Richmond, as leader of the House, in answer to the question whether the memorandum published was substantially correct, read a statement which he vouched for as "well weighed and considered"—probably at Berlin—pronouncing the document to be "totally unauthorised and therefore surreptitious, and as an explanation of the policy of the Government incomplete and consequently inaccurate." Sir Stafford Northcote made the same statement in identical words in the House of Commons. Mr. Traill admits that the document, whether "incomplete" or not, was certainly not "inaccurate." The Treaty of Berlin, signed on the 13th July followed closely, if not exactly, the lines of the "surreptitious," "wholly unauthentic," "incomplete," and "inaccurate" memorandum. Loud was the outcry; Jingoes and Radicals joined in denouncing the Foreign Secretary for deceiving the House of Lords and the country. While most critics were angry that the "deception" had concealed negotiations the results of which they disapproved, a minority went so far as to complain that any concealment under any circumstances should keep the truth from the country. Mr. Traill takes the bull by the horns, and maintains boldly that it is the right and duty of a statesman to be guided by a sense of paramount public necessity. When it is a matter of national and international importance to conceal the fact that negotiations have taken place it is obligatory on him to sacrifice his scruples to the public good. Lord Salisbury had a precedent in framing his reply to a question which should not have been put to him, in the reply of Sir Walter Scott when asked whether he was the author of Waverley.

We may leave the ingenious and courageous propounder of this new doctrine of the casuistry of public duty, to the keepers of the Nonconformist conscience. But we should like to ask the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, now in India, to state his candid opinion of the very similar creed of military duty laid down by another General. Lord Wolseley has paid to "General" Booth the highest compliment that one great commander could pay to another, in pronouncing him the most gifted and capable organizer of our time. In his "Soldier's Pocket Book" Lord Wolseley has not confined himself to the consideration of the purely material weapons wherewith to wage war in the defence of right. The Bible—the Old Testament and the New—finds a place in its pages, and is recommended for use in certain emergencies. Speaking of that useful but much maligned class of men who serve their country as spies, and having remarked that some serve from patriotism, and others for money, and that some receive pay from both sides, but that all alike should be petted and made much of, and each should be made to believe he is the only one employed, that accomplished officer says: "It is very necessary that *bona-fide* spies should always have about their persons some means of proving themselves to be whom they represent; a certain coin of a certain date; a Bible of a certain edition; a Testament with the 3rd or the 7th leaf torn out, &c., &c." We should like to have "General" Booth's opinion of this use of the Scriptures. We can scarcely suppose that whatever his opinion on this point may be, "General" Booth will altogether agree with the other General that in war—and, according to Mr. Traill, in peace also, if we do not desire war—it is a great mistake to tell the simple but often inconvenient truth. "As a nation," says the author of the Pocket Book, "we are bred up to feel it a disgrace even to succeed by falsehood; the word spy conveys something as repulsive as slave; we will keep hammering along with the conviction that 'honesty is the best policy,' and that truth always wins in the long run." This, it would appear, is a great mistake. Did not the Duke of Wellington declare that one of the great advantages which Napoleon had over him was "his power of enormous lying!" Lord Wolseley relegates such aphorisms to children's copy books, and tells soldiers that the man who believes in them should sheathe his sword for ever. Tell the army what they ought to believe and the enemy will come to believe it too, says Lord Wolseley. Neither Mr. Traill and Lord Wolseley believe in the old saw, *magna est veritas et prevalabit*. But all the same Truth is mighty; mightier in God's world than the Father of Lies himself. The chief difference in the popular estimation between the spy and the soldier, is that the one will always tell lies, but the other is usually a man of honour.

THERE are not many people who will read the recently issued reports of the operations in connection with the Income Tax in the Bombay Presidency; but those who do so will notice that the officer who collected most has the least to say about his work. Mr. Seervai, however, says all that is necessary to explain his returns, and the salient fact in them is that last year there was a net decrease in the amount collected in Bombay of a little over seventeen thousand rupees, the total being Rs. 17,38,800. The explanation of the decrease is not far to seek. The year was in many respects a bad one. The Railway Companies, notably the G. I. P., experienced a falling off in traffic owing to the failure of crops and the decline in the market demand, and thus taxable profits were correspondingly reduced. The current year's return, however, will show, a very different state of things in regard, at all events, to wheat. Besides this, a number of native bankers and opium merchants stopped business, and Mr. Seervai thinks that considering this circumstance, and the widespread depression in trade generally, and the fluctuations in exchange, the decrease noted is insignificant. In Karachi the depression of trade affected the returns, which stood at Rs. 76,220 against Rs. 79,094. Generally speaking the returns show that the tax is collected with very little pressure. From the Southern Division, for example, Mr. Nugent reported that out of a demand of Rs. 1,97,294, all but Rs. 1,686 had been collected, with only a nominal pressure, and at a cost of Rs. 90. Mr. Moore, from the Central Division, made substantially the same report. There had, he wrote, been a gradual increase in the realization of the tax year by year, fewer complaints were made against the assessment, and less pressure was brought to bear upon the people in its collection. It is in the Northern Division that the administration of the tax comes in for most criticism. There, Mr. Spence, it is true, finds little in the return to complain of; but he has something more than a strong suspicion that the well-to-do pay much less than they ought. The same belief, we take it, prevailed in the other divisions; but the Commissioners doubtless saw no advantage in proclaiming so universally accepted a conviction. Mr. Spence, however, seems to have concrete facts from which to draw a general conclusion on this point. Broach, Surat, and Ahmedabad, show a falling off in the Income Tax collections and in the number of assessees; and yet, as Mr. Spence says, there can be no doubt that these cities are all gaining in wealth year by year. The fire at Surat and a bad season in Ahmedabad have to be taken into account, but Mr. Spence will not accept these as sufficient explanations, and he goes on to infer that the same thing is occurring in the talukas as is occurring in the larger cities. "While the trade of the country," he says, "is going up by leaps and bounds"—that most misleading phrase, for which, like many other evils, we are indebted to Mr. Gladstone—"land revenue is increasing, and improvements are being carried out everywhere, we are expected to believe that incomes are standing still, if not actually decreasing." No one, we suppose, would hesitate to subscribe to Mr. Spence's lament that the wealthy trader lies so unconscionably when he is asked how much money he is making. But no one would offer him a suggestion as to the best way of making a man who gains twenty thousand a year return his income at more than ten thousand. However, though it is not pleasant to think of the wholesale evasion which is practised by well-to-do contributories to the tax, it is satisfactory to know that on this side of India the working of the tax gives reason chiefly to the authorities to complain. In that respect we are somewhat better off than people in Bengal.

DR. LEITNER has sent us a copy of the prospectus in French, of the "Tenth International Congress of Orientalists," on the basis of the statutes and principles of the original Congress of Paris in 1873, which is to be held at Seville, in September next. The circular is signed by Dr. Leitner, and by Senor Pascual de Gayangos, delegate of the Spanish Government. A Committee has been formed in Spain, to whom the London Committee have transmitted their powers, and the fact that the organisers of the Congress have secured so distinguished a President as Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, who is also Director of the Royal Academy of History, will ensure for it as much success as an Oriental Congress in Spain can look for. One of the sections will be devoted to "the East and the Iberian Peninsula," a subject which should have a certain interest for the students of Portuguese relations with India, even if the story of the breakdown of the negotiation for the renewal of the Goa Treaty should be left out. The self-denying ordinance which the members of the London Congress imposed upon themselves, in re-action against the unscholarly orgies of Stockholm, will not be re-enacted for Seville. The city is too picturesque for that, and a tempting programme of extra-scientific functions is being drawn up, which will include fetes given by the Government and the local authorities at the Alcazar, the Theatre, at the Plaza de Taros—no bull-fighting we hope—visits to the famous archives of the Indies, "*des promenades aux Delicias*," and excursions on the Guadalquivir. Excursions will also be organized to Cordova, Malaza, Grenada, Cadiz, Xeres, and Huelva, in order to enable the members of the Congress to visit the fines. Arab remains in Andalusia. The Congress will have of course a formidable competitor in what has come to be called Dr. MaxMuller's Congress, which will be sitting in London at about the same time, and which, to say the least, will be a very influential assembly. But Dr. Leitner pulled his "statutory" Congress through many difficulties last year, and made it, all things considered, a remarkable success. His energy, the patronage of the Spanish Government, and the attractions of one of the most beautiful cities in Spain, may combine to make the tenth statutory Congress as interesting as the ninth was.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has consented to preside at the annual presentation of awards at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 28th instant.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY will pay a return visit to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at his residence at Nepean Sea Road this morning. The 21st Bombay Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour, of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a British Officer, to parade at the Residence of his Highness the Gaekwar to-day, at 9 a.m., to receive his Excellency the Governor on his return visit. These compliments to be paid on arrival and departure of his Excellency, and his Excellency will be received with a general salute. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on arrival and departure.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office to-day at 3 p.m., for the consideration of resolutions of the Standing Committee asking sanction to the utilisation of certain savings on Loan Works, the accounts of which have now been finally closed, towards the execution of certain works entered in the Budget for 1892-93 and other new works; also asking sanction to the reduction of the Budget provision of Rs. 35,000 for repairs to Tulsi Main Embankment to Rs. 13,000 and to utilising savings of Rs. 22,000 in the Water Works Budget towards execution of the said works. Mr. E. B. Carroll, has given notice of motion thereon.

A CONCERT was given in the Town Hall last night in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institute. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris and staff were present, and the concert passed off most successfully, all the singers being recalled for each song. A full account of the concert will appear in to-morrow's issue.

WE hear that the appointment of Mr. W. Cruickshank, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Bombay, *vice* Mr. J. Conley, of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, who retires from the service from 1st April next, and sanctioned by the Government of India last September, has been cancelled. Mr. Conley's successor has not yet been nominated, and Mr. Cruickshank succeeds Mr. Poke as Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bombay Factory, on a salary of Rs. 400 to 500 per mensem with increments of Rs. 20 per annum, free quarters or an adequate allowance in lieu, free medicines and medical attendance on himself and family.

IN regard to the opening out of Kashmir by railways the Government of India have, we understand, intimated to Sir Lepel Griffin that his latest proposals cannot be considered until the various surveys now in progress have been completed. When details regarding the route have been collected, the question may again be taken up.

FOUR goldsmiths and old coin-sellers of Rawalpindi were brought up before the Magistrate the other day, on a charge of cheating, by selling imitation old coins as genuine, to a Mr. Baillie. They appear to have carried on a thriving business in these rare articles of antiquity. Their houses were searched by the police and several moulds of old coins were found in them, which they said were used as samples in comparing them with those offered for sale. The men have been enlarged on security of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE assistant stationmaster of Satghara has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine for negligence, and of causing thefatal collision on the North-Western Railway near Okara. The court was of opin ion that, apparently, the accused was overworked.

SIRDAR MUHAMMAD HASHIM KHAN, Afghan refugee, who had hitherto resided on an allowance of Rs. 800 at Rawalpindi with Ayub

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

This evening's bulletin says there is no marked change to report in the condition of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, but if anything, he is somewhat better.

UNFAVOURABLE PRIVATE REPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Despite the more favourable report issued by the doctors in attendance on the Duke of Clarence and Avondale in last evening's bulletin, private advices concerning his condition are of a pessimist character.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

LONDON, JAN. 13, 11-10 a.m.

A bulletin issued this morning, regarding the illness of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, states that grave symptoms have supervened, and that the condition of the Royal patient is critical.

LATER.

At 2 p.m. to-day a bulletin was issued stating that the condition of his Royal Highness was unchanged. His temperature was then at 107.

THE ANARCHIST PLOT IN LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Another arrest has been made by the police at Walsall of a man, named Westley, a brushmaker by trade, for complicity in the anarchist plot.

THE GOA TREATY.

It is announced that Great Britain has refused to renew the Goa Treaty with Portugal.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 12.

In the Russian Budget for the year 1892 it is estimated that the deficit will amount to seventy-four million roubles.

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER.

FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

telegram from Hong Kong states that the British steamer Namchow has foundered near that port through her shaft breaking. Four hundred and fourteen of those on board, including the European crew, were drowned.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning is ill.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

VENICE, JAN. 13.

The French Delegates at the International Sanitary Conference propose to double the number of British and French members of the Alexandria Sanitary Commission, and to allow no vessel infected with cholera to enter the Mediterranean.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 12.

It has transpired that after the death of Mohamed Tewfik Pasha, the Sultan was urged from different quarters to postpone the nomination of Prince Abbas as Khedive with a view of inducing Great Britain to come to terms for the evacuation of Egypt, but Baron de Radowitz, the German Ambassador, advised his Majesty to increase his prestige as Suzerain by naming Prince Abbas immediately, and in this the Sultan concurred.

PAYMENT OF THE REICHSTAG MEMBERS.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

The Reichstag has voted the measure providing for the payment of members.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. LINDULA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

This morning as the B. I. steamer Lindula was leaving the port for Bombay and the Coast Ports her bows collided with the sunken wreck of the Ship Regius. Simultaneously a loud report and a bright flash was seen to issue from the forecastle, where most of the crew were eating their meal. The men rushed out screaming, fifteen were severely burned about their bodies with their flesh curling up in strips, and two of the men were killed on the spot. Investigation being held the vessel was detained, and the decks were found to have been bulged up, and the ceiling of the forecastle to all appearance being charred. It is believed that the accident was due to an explosion of the foul gas, owing to the force of the collision with the Ship Regius, or else to a bursting of the steam pipes. Such was the force of the explosion that the windlass was displaced.

THE DACCA BRIBERY CASE.

At the High Court to-day, during the hearing of the Dacca Bribery Case, the principal witness for the prosecution, the native foreman of the jury to whom the bribe was offered, refused to reply to questions put by counsel. His demeanour becoming decidedly impudent he was taken into custody for contempt of court.

SIAMESE RAJAS IN CALCUTTA.

Rajas Renoung and Prang of the Siamese Government have arrived at Calcutta to-day to meet and confer with Prince Damrong.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners to-day, the vexed question of the Chairman's house allowance was finally settled, Rs. 250 per month being voted.

GILGIT NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

Owing to a fresh fall of snow Captain Craster and Lieutenants Chesney and Stanton, who were ordered to continue their journey to Gilgit, have failed to make their way by the Skardu Pass.

THE RESIDENCY OF JODHPUR.

It is probable that Colonel Abbott will succeed Colonel Powlett as Resident of Jodhpur.

THE POONA CAMP-OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 13.

By 10-30 a.m. to-day General Combe's Force was concentrated just south of Bosri village, ready to take up their position across Bosri Road, with their front covered by Cavalry screen. Finding the Southern Cavalry groups in his way General Combe directed two regiments to clear his front and drive them back. This was done, and by 11-30 he was occupying a strong position in rocky ground between Bosri and Dighi Roads, his right resting on the third mile stone of the Bosri Road, and his left about three-quarters of a mile south-east therefrom. Colonel Corbett's batteries took up a good position on a crest of high ground on the right flank of the Northern Force, whence excellent practice was made at the Southern Artillery some two thousand yards down Bosri Road. The Northern Cavalry manœuvred on the Southern left flank before and during the Infantry action; but the Southerners finding themselves outnumbered, after being once or twice in contact, retired under shelter of their Infantry. Colonel Morse's Brigade occupied the right of the Infantry position, Colonel Westmacott's the left; the whole front occupied being about one-and-half mile. On the southern side Colonel Lugard's Brigade was pushed forward to cover Bopokhel Ford, with orders to hold fast till supported by the Second Brigade, but his skirmishing line getting too close the Northern position became engaged, and these three Battalions found themselves confronted by the full strength of the Northern Force. Colonel Tandy's brigade and two Divisional battalions were at eleven o'clock concentrated on the left of Dapuri-Bosri Road; but on General Blundell supporting Colonel Lugard with the Second Brigade he directed the Divisional Battalions to threaten General Combe's right. This attack aided by the fire from the Southern Artillery forced the Northerners' right to retire, causing the general withdrawal of the whole line, followed up by the Southerners. The ground being a succession of rocky ridges it gave the Northern Force an opportunity of stoutly contesting every inch of the ground passed over, and every advantage was taken of the situation. By 1-15 Colonel Tandy's Brigade having secured a strong position north of Bopokhel was able to push forward three regiments into the fight, and at one point surrounded half a battalion of Pioneers and took them prisoners. This brigade was, however, principally engaged with Colonel Westmacott's which, about 1-30, was recalled by the Northern Commander to secure his position at the Sisters. This enabled the Southern right to follow up and gradually drive General Combe into his shelter trenches. His retreating front line reached Dighi Road about 2-15, when "cease fire" sounded, and the proceedings terminated. Sir George Greaves expressed himself much pleased with the keenness shown by all ranks, and while being glad that the manœuvres had afforded such valuable opportunities of acquiring practice, he regretted that more could not be done owing to the small amount of the grant allotted.

On Friday, the 15th, reconnaissance by the Cavalry Brigade, under General Combe, takes place, followed on the 16th by a combined attack on the Sisters position by the Artillery and Infantry.

THE SURGEON-GENERALSHIP OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 13.

Surgeon-General Sir James Hanbury vacates his appointment to-day.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

The official season reports show no improvement in the outlook. Some light showers in parts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly comprise the total rainfall of the week. The deficiency of water, pasture, and fodder for stock in the Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur is reported to be intensifying.

THE LATE PANDIT AJOODHIANATH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 13.

A great public meeting of all classes of Europeans and Natives was held this morning in the Hislop College Hall, Nagpur, to give expression to the universal sorrow here felt at the recent untimely decease of Pandit Ajoodhianath of Allahabad. The proceedings were conducted in solemn silence almost throughout. The chairman of the Municipality, Mr. C. Narayanaswami, was voted to the chair. A strong resolution testifying to the respect in which Pandit Ajoodhianath was held by all classes, and the grief experienced at his loss was proposed by Mr. Hume, seconded by Mr. Gopal Rao Bhide, and passed by the whole assembly standing in perfect silence.

AMRAOTI, JAN. 13.

A large meeting was held to-day, at the library here, to mourn the loss of Pandit Ajoodhianath. Mr. P. N. Jog presided, and a telegram of condolence was sent to the deceased's family.

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 13.

On receipt of the sad news of Pundit Ajoodhianath's death, the leading citizens assembled at a meeting, and resolved to send a letter of condolence to the relations of the deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	14 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. "	71⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	42⅛

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, JAN. 13.

The barometer has risen briskly or moderately in the north-west of India and slowly in the Peninsula, fallen in the north-east of India, and most parts of Behar. A large shallow depression overlies Bengal, the North-West Provinces and east of the Central Provinces, while readings are high in the Indus Valley and Upper Assam Valley. Winds generally are unchanged in the Peninsula and the Bay area, variable over northern India, but with many easterly winds over Gangetic Plain, the force being moderate or light. Temperature has fallen in Bengal and Bombay. The mean temperature is below the average in Burma, Bombay and Madras. Light showers are reported from Gorrakpur, Lucknow, Roorkee, Ranikot, Simla and Quetta. Snow rather heavy in Quetta. Showers may possibly extend to the west of Bengal.

BOKHARA REVISITED.—III.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., F.R.G.S.]

I EXPRESSED a strong desire to see also the Zinda, or city prison of Bokhara, which they asked me not to photograph. It was a wretched place of which they might well be ashamed, consisting of two rooms not too large for four persons, but into which they had crammed 47. The first room was ten paces long, the ceiling almost within reach and containing 26 prisoners, one poor fellow crying because sick, and apparently broken-hearted. The second chamber was six paces square without boards or ceiling, the domed roof opening to the sky and containing 22 prisoners of whom six were Persians. There was no furniture in the rooms unless perhaps a piece or two of matting on the bare earth, a water vessel and the most wretched sanitary arrangement. They said the man longest had been imprisoned eighteen months; and it is proper to remember that imprisonment as such, for a term of years, for instance, is not a recognised form of Bokhara punishment; but men are put in prison rather until their cases can be dealt with and disposed of in a summary fashion, which may be anything between a thrashing and being put to death. Joseph, my servant, had brought an armful of bread, which I would not entrust to the keepers, but distributed myself, and on going again on a subsequent day for a similar purpose I perceived, in the centre of the chamber open to the sky, a hole covered over with earth and sticks, which I learned was the entrance to the bottle-shaped dungeon into which prisoners could be lowered by cords. Here it was, I make no doubt, that the English Colonel Stoddart at first was placed by Nasr-allah, the present Emir's grandfather, and afterwards removed to another prison within the palace, where he and Captain Conolly were said to have been persecuted by sheepticks; but, however, that may be, I had heard from Colonel Tcharykow that before he came to the Residency it was hinted to the new Emir that such abominations could not be allowed in a city inhabited by a representative of the Czar, in deference to which desire of his friends, the Russians, the Emir had covered up the underground dungeon, and released or otherwise disposed of more than a hundered prisoners confined therein at the death of his father.

Another place I thought it might be a charity to visit was the lepers' quarter which before, at Karshi, they refused to allow me to see; nor did I subsequently get more than a passing glimpse of it and that by stealth at Bokhara. I said therefore now that I wished to give a dinner to the lunatics, the prisoners, and the lepers; and we rode out to a village where were reported to be 200 persons, or houses of the infected. They were not congregated in any one building, so that all we could do was to gather a few together, ask for their head man, and give him some money to distribute. I heard of no hospital of any kind in Bokhara, though Dr. Heyfelder, on the railway staff of General Annenkoff, when resident in the city had given the natives much medical assistance and made many friends thereby. It is not customary in Bokhara that visitors be admitted to the presence of the Emir until they have remained in the city a few days, at the least three it was said on my former visit, and during which time they would not let me, at Shahr-i-Sabz, go off the premises. On the present occasion the staying within was not exacted, but on the fifth day after my arrival, my Spanish fellow-guest and I were to be presented to the Emir who was staying in his summer palace at Shirbadan, a few miles out of the city.

His Highness sent repeated invitations to Mr. Klemn desiring that he also would come. Accordingly, we drove in a caleche through the streets preceded by a numerous cavalcade of outriders and servants, and after them, to do honour to the occasion, the Minister of Finance, lately Bek of Charjui. Added to this the people along the route were *en fete*, keeping the Mahomedan New Year, the festivities of which had been postponed on account of the Emir's absence in March. As we approached Shirbadan the crowds increased, for they were expecting to scramble for presents, besides which soldiers were drawn up to salute.

The palace, with a fairly good entrance approached by four steps from the court, and covered with an awning supported by two slender wooden columns, stands in a garden of 100 acres, and the reception-hall with its pool of water in front is ornamented in the exterior with arabesque painting in no way remarkable, but it was otherwise with the ceiling within, which had been painted only a year before, and was, I think, the prettiest work of art we saw in Bokhara. The room had glazed windows testifying to contact with Russia, as did also the three chairs placed for the visitors and a fourth occupied by the Emir, but I remember no other furniture in the room which was richly carpeted. I had been requested not to ask permission to take his Highness's portrait, though I managed otherwise to secure his photograph in full dress wearing a richly embroidered velvet khalat and trousers with a sword and a highly ornamented turban, and attended by one of his Ministers. On the present occasion he was less gorgeously dressed, and displayed the insignia of four or five Russia and Bokhariot Orders.

It was pleasant for us that Mr. Klemn could speak to the Emir direct in Persian and thus kindly act as interpreter. After summary remarks of a formal character, and passing of compliments, we attempted to interest him with the recital of some of our travels. But geography, if existent at all, occupies a poor place in the Mahomedan curriculum, and it was somewhat difficult to find subjects for conversation of mutual interest. I thought the present Emir, however, more intelligent than his father, and after a few more speeches he invited us to walk in his flower-garden, and take refreshment in an adjoining room. This tea-room, as it was called, was said to be fifty years old. It was less brilliant than the one we left, and here was spread for us the usual *dostarkhan* of fruits and sweets and *pilau*, of which they pressed us hard to eat abundantly. Then we adjourned to the gardens in no way beautiful to an English eye, after which we returned.

I did not see much this time of the commercial affairs of Bokhara. The wholesale merchants carry on their business in caravanserais or warehouses built in form of a hollow square some of which we visited, as for instance the Russian caravanserai, has three storeys. In the lower stand the horses, and carts, and camels, and their attendants, whilst on a platform running round the court, and in alcoves or chambers giving thereon, are stored bales of goods and *charpoys* or corded bedsteads upon which to recline; still higher are dwelling-places for the Russian merchants or their agents, amongst whom in the Nadejda caravanserai, I found a man of British descent, named Jackson, who spoke English and appeared very much of a stranger in a strange land.

The same remark was true of all at the Residency, but it was interesting to see how important an influence was there set up in the city, and how well the Resident and his Secretary appeared suited to their posts, and that too without a very large outlay by the Russian Government. The Colonel struck me as an able diplomatist, and the Secretary as thoroughly industrious and better acquainted than most Russians I met with Oriental languages. Hence the people, whether Jews or natives, could come with their grievances, which they frequently did, hoping that the Russians would gain them redress. Slaves sometimes came asking to be freed and some of the discontented occasionally were bold enough to ask that the Czar would take possession of the country.

It was not the policy of the Resident, however, to interfere more than is necessary in the domestic affairs of the Khanate, except when they related to Russian subjects; and as for annexing the Khanate, "Why," as one asked of me, "should they do that?" To administer the country in Muscovite fashion would cost a great deal more than the taxes would pay for, and if the Russians want anything done, they have simply to nod to the Emir, and he does it. They are much too wise, therefore, to annex Bokhara; but if need arises it can, of course, be done at any moment.

During our stay at Bokhara I went sometimes for a drive with Mr. Mirbadaleff, or for a ride with him and Miss Aphekhtine, which gave opportunities for seeing the town and noticing the curious customs of its narrow, old-fashioned streets. The Phigistan appeared in no way altered since my visit there to the palace, and the steps around the pools such as that of the Liabe house with its surrounding tea-shops were covered as usual with loungers discussing the news, and water-carriers filling their skin bottles.

Going for the sake of curiosity to one of the bath houses it was found similar to those of Constantinople, but not so clean. I visited some of the madrasses or colleges of which that of the Divan-begui with its pool in front, and shedded by mulberry trees a century old, is one of the best. A smaller one called Chuchugoim, near the Residency, was inhabited by thirteen students only. One had been there three years and intended to stay much longer but was so poor as to be thankful for alms, which Joseph asked on his behalf, saying that the scholar could not beg. I gave, therefore, like a good Musaulman of the sonce and in accordance with the teaching of the Koran which prescribes giving not only "to him who asks," but "to him who is ashamed to ask," a very good maxim for countries where primitive manners obtain, and begging has not become a trade.

One cannot say much for the architectural remains of "Bokhara the Noble." In its palmy days, the Khanate had a second capital in Samarkand, and there it is the native points for specimens of what were once the buildings of his country, amongst which none is more interesting than the Gur Emir, or Mausoleum of Tamerlane. I could not do otherwise than revisit this interesting relic, and found it enclosed by a low wall of open brick-work. The structure is too far gone for an attempt at restoration to anything like its original beauty, but it was satisfactory on entering to find the interior cleaned, its marbles polished, and the whole kept in better condition than on my first visit.

Truly the times are changed, and the savage conqueror who vanquished half Asia and made pyramids of the skulls of his foes, is now indebted to their children for the garnishing of his own sepulchre.

THE PICTURESQUE RIVERS OF SCOTLAND.

THREE Scottish artists, whose love for their country is reflected in their work, have brought together a collection of elegant little sketches of the scenery of the Tay, which the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland has caused to be reproduced in photogravure and issued as a companion volume to that published a year ago under the same auspices, descriptive of the River Clyde. The volume which is handsomely printed and bound, and arranged in appropriate style, contains in all thirteen illustrations. Three of these are the work of Sir William Fettes Douglas, four by Mr. R. B. Nisbet, Mr. James Paterson, and Mr. C. H. Mackie, each being responsible for the other three. The Source of the Tay is the subject of the first; the Tay above Aberfeldy, and the Tay below Aberfeldy. Ballinling, Dunkeld, Birnam Hill, the Bridge of Perth, the Carse of Gowrie, Elcho Castle, the Tay towards Moncreiffe Hill, Mugdrum Island, the Tay Bridge and the Mars training ship, Dundee, near Tayport—these in turn are reproduced and the historical and romantic associations attaching to each of them are recounted in sprightly language and excellent letter-press. The pen and ink pictures are almost as good as those from the artists' pencils. Those familiar with the scenes declare them as accurate as they are artistic, and surely this is a desirable feature in sketches which are not only intended to recall the beauties of the home country to those abroad, but to accentuate the art which lies in a truthful representation of that which nature has already made beautiful. The artist, like the poet, frequently takes the utmost liberties with his subject; but it is claimed for Tay scenery that this is not necessary, and evidently the artists are among those who maintain that it is not capable of improvement. Not only is the river and its richly-clad banks, its trees and foliage carefully pourtrayed, but the bridges, the castles, and nearing the estuary the chimneys and smoke of Dundee which every inhabitant has learnt to love as attributes which help to render it "bonny" are depicted with life-like accuracy. Mr. John Geddie, F.R.G.S., has described the scenes, and though he does not claim for the Tay the place of king among Scottish streams, he asserts that those who decline to assign to it first rank will not hesitate to place it second. Copies of the work are being distributed by Mr. McLaughlan Slater to the Indian subscribers of the Scottish Art Union, which has done so much for the promotion of the fine arts in North Britain and elsewhere.

APPREHENDED SCARCITY IN BENGAL.

THE first true note of alarm regarding the possibility of scarcity in some parts of Bengal has been sounded in the last weekly season report. For the past month it has been stated that rain was urgently wanted in many districts, and the hope was entertained that the usual Christmas showers would fall. But we are now in the second week of January, and what rain has fallen might be counted by drops. The Bengal Government, therefore, have to face contingencies which it would be most unwise to disregard. The winter rice crop has been harvested with a fair return over the greater part of the Province, but with poor results in Nuddea and in Jessore, and next to nothing in parts of Behar and Northern Bengal. In the Patna Division the Commissioner holds that "everything depends on the rain;" while the outlook in the Dinagepore district is very gloomy indeed, as nearly a quarter-of-a-million of people must feel the punch of scarcity from the middle of April until August, and even then relief can only come to them if the next *bhadoi* crop is a good one. Until more reports are received the prospects in Bogra, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri cannot be estimated; but in Rajshahye and Pubna there are no grounds for apprehension. The various Commissioners have been instructed to keep the Lieutenant-Governor fully informed of the state of the crops and the food-supplies available. Forage at present is plentiful in most districts, and the cattle are in good condition. If the winter rains should prove only to have been delayed—and there is always a possibility of heavy showers in February—Bengal will not experience scarcity on a severe scale.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

FULL PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

6 a.m.—Reception at Victoria Terminus. About 130 Staff and Field Officers will welcome the General.
12 noon.—Interview with H. E. the Governor at Government House.
5 p.m.—Revs. Dhunjibhoy Nauroji, Baba Padmanji and several others will wait upon General Booth at Territorial Head-quarters as a Deputation on behalf of the Native Christian Communities.
5-30 p.m.—Public Meeting in the great Pandal.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17.

10-30 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6 p.m.—Meetings in the Pandal.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

10 a.m.—General Booth will visit the Salvation Army Social Reform work at Byculla and other Army buildings.
5-30 p.m.—Drawing-room Meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rowbotham's, Malabar Hill.
9 p.m.—Lecture in Town Hall on "Darkest England" Social Reform Scheme.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

7 a.m.—Visit to Leper Asylum, Matunga, accompanied by Mr. H. A. Acworth.
12 a.m.—Interview with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.
5-30 p.m.—Lecture in the Pandal "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army."
8 p.m.—Address to Native Christians in Grant Road Methodist Church.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

Personal interviews with leading Indian gentlemen at the General Assembly Institute, Kalvadevi.
11 a.m.—Visit to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.
2 p.m.—Visit to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Elphinstone College buildings accompanied by Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel.
4-30 p.m.—Reception at Mr. J. Tata's, Mandil Road, Fort.
5-30 p.m.—Lecture in the Pandal. "True Religion of Humanity."
9 p.m.—Lecture in Framji Cowasji Institute on "The Social Work of the Salvation Army."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

8-30 a.m.—Conference with officers of the Salvation Army at General Assembly Institute, Kalvadevi.
5-30 p.m.—Farewell address in the Pandal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

8 a.m.—Conference with Staff Officers of the Salvation Army at General Assembly Institute, Kalvadevi.
5 p.m.—Reception at Mr. J. Cowasji Jehangir's, Ready money House, Malabar Hill.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

Sail for Europe—Time, &c., will be announced during the week.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

SOME INTERESTING FIGHTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP AUNDH, JAN. 12.

THE manœuvres yesterday, which were witnessed by his Excellency the Governor and party, ended in rather a *fiasco*, and when the "cease fire" was ordered to be sounded the two forces had got so beautifully mixed that it was difficult exactly to understand what had been accomplished and what the exact positions of the contending armies were. As a matter of fact, at 2-30 p.m., at about which time operations ceased, the Southern Force was attacking the Northern Force on the north, and the Northerners were attacking the other way about. How it all happened it is rather difficult to comprehend, but I shall endeavour to describe all that took place. To begin with, the Northern Force under Brigadier-General Boyce-Combe, C.B., had been bivouacking at Chinchwad, not far from the railway station, while the Southern Force, under Major-General Blundell's command, were out near the ford of the river at Aundh. The Cavalry on both sides moved forward at 9 o'clock, while the remainder of the two Forces did really nothing till about 10 o'clock. It must be stated that, briefly, the special idea of the Southern Force was to protect Kirkee and to secure the G. I. P. Railway line, while the Northern Force had to attack Kirkee. The Cavalry of the two Forces met a little way to the North of Wakad, where the day's proceedings began with an interesting Cavalry fight, in which the Southerners, though weaker in numbers, were held to have had the best of it, the umpires ordering the Northern Cavalry, who had attempted one or two pretty charges, to retire. This was followed almost immediately by an Artillery duel, which was not of a particularly interesting character. The guns were brought into action a long way apart from each other, and the probabilities are that little or no damage would have been done to either side under the same conditions in real battle. However, the Artillery Commanders were content to pound away at each other, and they kept the little game up for some time. The Northern Cavalry charged the Southern, but this must have been very disastrous to the former, for they happened at the time to be under Artillery fire, as well as under Infantry fire, for a brigade of the Southern Infantry had by this time got up to the place from Aundh. The main bodies of the two forces then gradually worked their way towards Pimpri, whither the Northern Cavalry, after the unsuccessful charge alluded to above, had been ordered to retire. On nearing Pimpri, the Southern General found that the Northern Infantry had taken up a position on the left bank of the river Pauna, and he decided to make an attack upon the position at once. This resulted in the Northern Force being driven out of Pimpri, from where they retired in an easterly direction. Suddenly, the Northern General determined upon endeavouring to secure Pimple Sadooga, which is slightly south-east of Pimpri, and he was able to carry out his plan, for before 11 o'clock he had occupied the village and was able to hold it against all attempts to dislodge him. General Combe's reconnoitring parties had brought in information to the effect that the enemy's right flank was rather weak, and he thereupon determined to keep the main body of General Blundell's force engaged on his right, while he quietly withdrew farther east, and took up a strong position at Duba, on the Chinchwad-Poona Road. Two battalions of the Northern Infantry kept the Southerners engaged on their (Southerners') left flank, but finally the Southerners pushed across the river Pauna, at Pimpri, and sent the 1st Regiment of the 3rd Cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy. Reports having been sent in that the Northern Force had taken up a position at Duba, with his Artillery and Infantry, the Cavalry being on his right flank, the Southern General advanced to the attack which had only just begun, when the "cease fire" sounded. Hence, the two Forces finished up in a curious position, the Southern Force attacking from the north, and *vice-versa*. But this is not all that took place. While the main body of the Northerners were holding a strong position at Duba, the 28th Pioneers and the King's Own were detached and sent down the road leading into Poona. This detached force appears to have got completely round the right flank of the Southerners, and made a rush for the Dapuri Bridge, which was being defended by 130 men of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry. The charge was successful, and the bridge was captured. The King's Own and the 28th Pioneers then entrenched themselves at the bridge, there being, to all appearances, absolutely nothing to stop them from marching straight into Kirkee. This was a very pretty little fight, and it was a very plucky thing for the Northerners to have done, but it is very questionable whether such a thing would have taken place in actual fighting, for then the plucky little Force would in all probability have been cut off from its main body, and then imagine what would follow!

To-day, there were several small engagements, and a good deal of excitement in consequence, but in more than one instance there was a great lack of that combination under one Commander which is absolutely essential if success is to follow. Of course, when operations commenced this morning at 10 o'clock, the Northern Force had to relinquish possession of the Dapuri Bridge and to go further northwards. The Southern Force was supposed to have been too strong to permit of the Northerners occupying Kirkee, so that all that remained to be done by the Northerners was to hold the railway line and thus prevent its being used by the Southerners for bringing up reinforcements from Bombay. And the Northerners further had to cover the concentration of their main body at Moshi. The object of the Southerners to-day was to bring the Northerners to action as quickly as possible, and defeat them whilst isolated. How far each Force was able to carry out these plans will be seen from what follows. The troops were in position and commenced operations at 10 a.m., the Northern Force occupying the village of Pimpri, where Colonel Westmacott had some seven battalions of Infantry and two guns. The Southern Force attacked the village in force, but were repulsed and ordered to retire. The Northern Artillery, on Colonel Westmacott's left, supported by the Cavalry opened fire on the Artillery of the Southern Force, which was in action on the ridge to the south-west of the village named, with the Cavalry in support, while the Southern Infantry moved forward to attack the village. The decision being given against the Southerners, they were ordered back. Colonel Westmacott then withdrew his brigade from Pimpri to Duba, leaving three battalions behind in Pimpri. The guns and Cavalry had previously moved to his left, the guns taking up a good position on the rising ground to the left (east) of the Chinchwad-Poona Road. The Southerners thought that the Northerners were endeavouring to work round upon Dapuri, in consequence of which the R. H. A. and some Cavalry were detached from the Southern Force and moved on to the high ground between Pimpri and Pimple Garow to hold the enemy in check until the rest of the Southern guns could come up. With the Artillery on his left, and one Infantry Brigade on his right, Colonel Westmacott pushed southwards from Duba with three battalions, and succeeded in driving the Southerners from Pimple Garow and occupying it. The Southerners now advanced in force from the west on Pimple Garow, and had the attack, which was contemplated, been carefully planned and properly carried out. The one Infantry Brigade of the Southerners, which was on the south and south-east of the village, might have been brought up to join in the storming of the village, and had the Southerners succeeded in dislodging the Northerners from this village they should have secured a great advantage. The opportunity was a grand one, but it was thrown away. As far as the Artillery was concerned—Colonel Westmacott had 12 guns supporting him, and the storming party had 18 guns—the preponderance was in Colonel Westmacott's favour, when the distances are taken into consideration. The storming party (about four battalions) advanced in rather a silly fashion across fairly open ground, each acting independently of the other to all appearances. They cheered and rushed forward, advancing to within a few yards of the defenders of the village before they could be stopped. The umpire decided that the assault had been repulsed and that the storming party had lost a quarter of their men. They were ordered to retire about half a mile. They hardly went so far back as they were ordered when they renewed the assault with the same result, a fourth being again lost. Colonel Westmacott could have afforded to remain where he was in the village, and at the rate they were going on, simply exterminate his assailants. However, the Southerners having failed in the two attempts gave the thing up and retired out of sight. The Northerners then quietly withdrew, and the two Infantry brigades concentrating they made an advance, under cover, on either side of the railway line down upon Phuba, where the small force of the Southerners were fairly caught napping. The attack in this instance was well organised and well carried out. Phuba was taken by the Northerners, who were pressing southwards on Dapuri, where a splendid fight was looked forward to, when the bugles sounded the "cease fire." Sir George Greaves, after hostilities had ceased, pointed out to the officers the various little mistakes which had come under his notice, and impressed on them the importance of combined action as also of having one Commander to direct an assault is when assault determined on. Operations to-morrow will be resumed in the neighbourhood of Dapuri.

BANQUET TO PRINCE DAMRONG.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., gave a dinner, last night, in honour of H. R. H. Prince Damrong. The following had the honour of receiving invitations:—

H. E. Rear-Admiral F. Robinson, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, Mrs., and Miss Robinson.
The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice.
The Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., Member of Council, and Miss West.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Puisne Judge.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Puisne Judge, Mrs. Birdwood, and Miss Thomson.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Puisne Judge, and Miss Parsons.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Puisne Judge, and Mrs. Farran.
The Hon. Mr. Latham, Additional Member of Council, and Miss Latham.
The Hon. Mr. Forrest, Additional Member of Council, Mrs, and Miss Forrest.
The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Additional Member of Council.
Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C. S., Chief Secretary to Government.
Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., Commissioner of Customs.
Col. F. Firebrace, R. E., Secretary to Government, Railway Department.
Mr. A. Shewan, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mrs. Shewan.
Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding Bo. Dist., and Mrs. Budgen and Miss Jervois.
Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Wilson.
Captain O. Churchill, R. N., Commanding H. M. S. Crocodile.
Captain George W. Hill, R. N., Commanding H. M. S., Marathon.
Mr. A. McLaggan, Acting Siamese Consul.
Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., C.S., Collector of Bombay.
Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, and Mrs. Acworth.
Lieutenant H. L. Mawbey, R.N. Flag Lt. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.
Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Secretary, V. J. Technical Institute.

At the conclusion of the dinner, his Excellency proposed the health of the King of Siam.

PAREL GYMKHANA ENTRIES.

1ST EVENT.—Stick, Ball, and Bucket Competition.—Competitors to take a ball off a stick and throw it into a bucket at full gallop. Points to be deducted if the pace is not considered fast enough. Three runs. Horses or Ponies. Prize: A Hunting Flask.

Mr. Creagh, Mr. Faulkes, Capt. Cox, Capt. Jervis, Capt. Fowle, Mr. Stewart, Col. Rhodes, Major Sepping, Dr. Martin, Mr. Ottley, and Mr. Dowdall.

2ND EVENT.—"Tent-Pegging by Sections."—Teams of 4. Three runs. Horses or Ponies. Points for style and pace as well as for accuracy. Prize: Four Scarf Pins.

GOVT. HOUSE, 1ST TEAM.	BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.	STAFF CORPS TEAM.
H. E. Lord Harris.	Mr. J. M. Ryrie.	Mr. Creagh.
Col. Rhodes.	Mr. F. A. Reddie.	Mr. Burrard.
Dr. Martin.	Mr. H. S. Symons.	Mr. Windham.
Capt. the Hon'ble St L. Jervis.	Mr. A. Mair.	Mr. Talbot.
MR. HARRISON'S TEAM.	GOVT. HOUSE, 2ND TEAM.	COLABA TEAM.
—	Capt. Gott.	Capt. Smith.
	Capt. Fowle.	Capt. Lovett.
	Capt. Cox.	Mr. Dowdall.
	Risaldar Saidulla Khan.	Mr. Wells-Cole.

3RD EVENT.—The Parel Derby.—A flat race for Ponies to be nominated by Ladies. C. B.s and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a flat race, value Rs. 49. Ponies 13-3 to carry 11-7. C. B.s allowed 7 lbs. Weight for inches. Prize: Bracelet, value Rs. 45. Distance round the Course of about 5 furlongs. Post entries will be taken for this race.

4TH EVENT.—Skittle Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.—Teams of 4. Two to dismount at a time and break 2 bottles. After 2 bottles have been broken, the other 2 will dismount. Two fences. Time competition, but points will also be awarded for style. Prize: 4 Whips.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.	BRITISH INFANTRY.
Mr. F. A. Reddie.	Col. Rhodes.	Major Seppings.
Mr. H. S. Symons.	Dr. Martin.	Capt. Lovett.
Mr. A. H. King.	Capt. Fowle.	Capt. Steele.
Mr. A. Mair.	Capt. Cox.	Mr. Dowdall.

5TH EVENT.—"Saturday to Monday Stakes."—Competitors to start with coats on and buttoned, carrying a bag containing a night shirt, gallop to a post, dismount, take off coat, put on night shirt, and ride to the winning post, carrying bag with coat inside. Prize: Silk Night Shirt.

Captain Steele, Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger H. Jervis, Captain Cox, Captain Fowle, Mr. Beyts, Mr. Foulkes, Major Seppings, Mr. Wells-Cole, Mr. Ottley, Mr. Buckle, Mr. Harris, Mr. Dowdall.

J. POWLE, CAPTAIN,
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. HOLT, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been granted a further extension of sick leave, for six months, to June next.

LIEUTENANTS J. CRAIK, Hampsh

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. E. B. Carroll. There were also present:—Col. Merewether, Col. Wilson, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Hurkisandas Narotumdas, A. M. Dharamsi, and M. B. Barbhaya.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1891. The general health of the City in the quarter under consideration was not so satisfactory as in the last quarter. The mortality in the quarter is more than in the last, and it is also more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Exclusive of still-born, 6,189 deaths were registered, being 261 more than in the past quarter and 1,302 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The death-rate is equal to 30·12 and is based on the population of 1891. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, I find that 3,640 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,871 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 40 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 61 more than in the last quarter, 283 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year, and also 236 more than the average of the preceding five years. The mortality from cholera is 127 more than in the last quarter and 104 more than in the corresponding period of last year. There were 184 cases, of which 130 proved fatal. This was rather an unusual number of deaths from the disease. The cholera prevalence is generally expected in the months of July and August or November and December—generally the time when cases of cholera are imported into the City by the pilgrims on their return from Pandharpur or some other holy places. The disease broke out first in a mild form in the middle of the last month of the quarter under review; but appeared to work out its end with renewed activity at the close of the month. It created a great sensation amongst the people and threatened the public health with what appeared to be bordering on epidemic tendency. It should, however, be remembered that the enhanced fatality was chiefly due to an unexpected number of cases occurring in the harbour, which, as far as I could ascertain, had their origin outside Bombay and only came to die here and thus add to the town mortality. They had nothing to do with any of the parts of the City, such as Ghorupdeo in Mazagaon, Ambewadi in Girgaon, &c., which are generally haunted by cholera. The majority of our cholera cases during the quarter under report came from Ghorupdeo and the vicinity of Mazagaon. There was a communication from the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Circle, including Aden, inquiring if there was any truth in the report that cases of cholera had occurred in the Sassoon Dock. These inquiries were made with a view to safeguard the landing of the troops during the current trooping season. Reply was sent that there were no cases of cholera in the Dock, but that there were some in the moorings not very far from the Dock. The disease broke out on boards H. M. S. "Marathon" and "Red Breast." The harbour authorities were addressed on the subject, and I am happy to note that instantaneous and effective measures were adopted to check the progress of the disease. The harbour officials, however, ascribed the sudden break-out to the supply of adulterated milk from contaminated source in the City. It was, however, urged in this office correspondence that the disease could not be attributed to any contamination having its source in the City, as the surroundings of the milch cattle stables were entirely free from cholera. The milk, moreover, which was supplied to the harbour, was also used in the town, and it was ascertained that it had in no way affected any of the towns-people on land so using the milk that was derived from one and the same source. A meeting of the Medical Board, subject to the approval of the President thereof, Brigade-Surgeon Wellington Gray, was held in this office on the 23rd of September to inquire into the causes of the prevalence of cholera. A careful examination of the reports and other information that was available was made. The President, Brigade-Surgeon Wellington Gray, and members of the Medical Board, including Brigade-Surgeon J. Arnott, M.D., and myself, unanimously recorded the opinion that the prevalence was of a mild type and that it was chiefly confined to Water Division. Our opinion, I am happy to say, was rightly corroborated by the sudden decrease on the following days in the number of victims which were carried off by this disease.

THE CROCODILE QUESTION.

Our water-supply during the quarter under report has been tolerably good. From the analysis made it does not appear to have deteriorated in purity. The amount of chlorine is still 9 grains per gallon, which is a quantity less than half that allowable in good potable waters. It is necessary here to add a word about the existence of crocodiles in the Vehar Lake. The public mind has been exercised during the quarter under report on this point, and, though there is no actual alarm, there are certain misgivings in some quarters with regard to the purity of our water-supply. I think it my duty to remove any and every possible erroneous impression that is likely to arise from a discussion of the question of the existence of crocodiles in the Vehar Lake. It has been decided by the Corporation to adopt means to destroy them and to pay for their destruction. It is to be hoped that no step may be adopted to destroy them *in toto*. The total destruction of crocodiles would mean the destruction of the present purity of our water-supply. I say so emphatically and for this reason: It must be remembered that crocodiles, as a race, are the natural scavengers of the water-reservoirs they inhabit. They destroy living, dead and decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and thus remove from water the obnoxious substances which must of necessity exist in stagnant waters however large, and which no human agency of any kind or potency can ever remove, which no amount of labour can get at, and which no amount of money can destroy. It is comparatively easy to get a few crocodile heads or tails at so much apiece. But the warning word of science must go forth to put the authorities on their guard that to destroy the whole band of crocodiles now existing in our water-reservoirs would be to purchase the future impurity of our water-supply. Numerous algæ and water-plants exist in the lake; water-snakes, turtles, fishes, frogs, leeches, water-fowls of various sorts and innumberable animalcules of the invertebrate kingdom live and move and have their being in the water. In the natural course of their lives they create filth; ultimately they die and decompose. All these serve as a prey to the crocodiles. The natural voracity of the crocodiles lead to the destruction of these water-polluting materials in their dead and decomposing condition as well as in their live state. I, therefore, submit that if the destruction of the crocodiles is to be carried out, let it not be entire

SITE OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

The next point I would like to touch is with regard to the location of our Vernacular schools on the top of Bhuleshwar vegetable markets. The proposed location of the male and female schools on the top of the market is unprecedented in the history of buildings intended for educational purposes. It is not a spirit of criticising the action of the Municipal Corporation that I express my disapprobation of their resolution to locate the schools as intended. Indeed, I should be wanting in my duty to the Corporation and to the public did I not point out the very grave risk we are running in allowing the schools to be lodged on the top of a market where the vegetable supply of nearly half the most thickly-populated part of the town is sold. The risk, it must be remembered, is not imminent, but permanent; nor, indeed, will it be equal at all times. It is when epidemics will prevail in the town, and one cannot say with certainty when they will, or with what vigour and how long they will last; but when they do prevail in the town, especially in those parts of it where the scholars reside—may be in the houses of the scholars themselves—they are likely—I should even say certain—to carry germs of disease with them. I would rather that vegetables were sold in open air than in an elaborately or ornamental and artistically got up market, the upper atmosphere of which is tainted with the air expired from the lungs of possibly some phthisical children eight hours out of twenty-four daily. The location of the school on the top of the market, in my opinion, cannot be too strongly condemned.

The consideration of the report was postponed until the next meeting of the Committee. This was done on the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff who remarked that there were several controversial matters in the report which should have their attention.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The Municipal Commissioner's analyses of water delivered in the city was as follows:—

Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the settling basin of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir on 5th January, 1892:—

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·02
Albumenoid Ammonia	·15

Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water obtained from the inlet well of the Malabar Hill Reservoir on 5th January, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·04
Albumenoid Ammonia	·17

Sample of filtered Tulsi water obtained from the distributing tank of the Malabar Hill Reservoir on the 5th January, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·01
Albumenoid Ammonia	·15

Sample of Pawai water obtained from the lake near outlet tower on 5th January 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·08
Albumenoid Ammonia	·19

The report was recorded.

There was no other business of interest.

THE BIBLE AND MODERN CRITICISM.

ARCHDEACON WILSON REPLIES.

We reproduced the other day an extraordinary declaration of faith which thirty-eight clergymen of the Church of England had addressed to Christians generally concerning the inspired character of the Old Testament. It was not to be expected that their declaration would pass unchallenged. The Archdeacon of Manchester, the Venerable James M. Wilson, formerly head-master of Clifton, has been the first to deal with the matter, and the following letter from his pen appears in the *Times* of December 22:—

Sir,—The document recently published, bearing the signatures of some eminent clergy, as a "Declaration on the truth of Holy Scripture" should not pass without a protest on behalf of all who value truth and soberness of judgment. It is, perhaps, the most unfortunate, because it is the most extreme, of such joint documents, some of which will recur to our memories. A fatality seems to hang over such joint declarations. Surely, it is little short of amazing that some of the signatories should have individually committed themselves to such a statement as the following:—"We believe these Scriptures because they have the authority of Divine revelation, and wholly independently of our own or of any human approval of the probability or possibility of their subject matter, and wholly independently of our own or any human and finite comprehension thereof." These words are as clear as they can be made. These men mean what they say, and they say that they believe independently of any human approval of the possibility of the occurrence of what they believe. It is impossible to go further in the abnegation of reason. Belief is to be totally independent of reason, and may be even opposed to it. If flat contradictions are met with in different accounts both the contraries are to be believed. Reasoning with the framers of the declaration is therefore out of the question. They rule it out of court. But one is compelled to ask some questions in order to elucidate their position and its strange medley of reasoning and unreasonableness. They say they "believe the Holy Scriptures to have this Divine authority on the testimony of the Universal Church." But is not their acceptance of this testimony an effort of reason? Was the testimony itself independent of all effort of reason on the part of the Church? And does there not exist now a Universal Church capable of bearing testimony by the use of its reason, not in synods only, but in the diffused and illuminated Christian conscience? When was the use of reason in the interpretation of the Scriptures interdicted or interrupted or limited? Do these men believe that the Spirit of God is not now enlightening His Church and bringing it into more truth and fuller light? They speak of themselves as "having received the Holy Ghost." Do they think that they alone received the Holy Ghost at ordination, or that the gift of the spirit of truth is limited to men in holy orders?

The most lamentable features in this document seem to me to be, not its repudiation of God's gift of reason, but its faithlessness, its despair, and its theological arrogance. It gives occasion to the enemies of the Church to blaspheme.

But, again, these writers admit that the Church has never spoken authoritatively on the nature of the inspiration of Holy Scripture. It is, therefore, permitted to us to derive our idea of that inspiration from the reverent and careful study of the Holy Scriptures themselves in such light as ancient and modern learning throws on them.

That study has been the work of the students and critics of this and all past ages, and it has established a faith in that inspiration such as no mere assertion could convey. It does not establish "the actual historical truth in all records," but it establishes the veracity of the writers; it gives a reality and authority to the Bible as the record of God's chief revelation of Himself; and it shows us his firm tread in human history. It gives us a strong, modest, and reasonable faith. By explaining the origin and composition of the books—a process which these men preclude as forbidden—it cuts away the ground of those criticisms of details which have stopped on the threshold of study of the Bible so many who would have been faithful to its spirit. What do these signatories propose as an alternative for the moderate doctrine of our Church as expressed in Article VI. I understand them to say, "Take, on peril of risking your eternal life, take the idea of inspiration which we 38 have arrived at from our partial study of an appeal to antiquity. Prostrate your reason before it. The Church has not spoken, but we speak." They dare to try to impose on members of the Church of England their unauthorized view of a literal and mechanical inspiration. They would indeed lay burdens on us grievous to be borne. Let it be said with perfect plainness that no such theory of inspiration as theirs is recognized by the Church of England, or by any other branch of the Catholic Church. It is unauthorized as well as unreasoning.

Moreover, in the temper that students are only too familiar with, they condemn those who differ from them as "manifestly dishonouring God," "imperilling the eternal life" of themselves and those whom they influence; and "undermining all faith in the mystery of Christ and in the supernatural."

Let no man or woman, above all let no clergyman, young or old, be scared for an instant by such a document as this, however respectable the signatures. Criticism is not destroying the Bible, or "discovering that it is unworthy of belief." This is a caricature. Criticism is making the Bible tenfold more real and precious and useful to our living generation. Criticism is essentially the outcome of the love of truth, truth sought independently alike of prejudices and consequences. And the truth will prevail. There has always been an outcry against truth since the day when the Truth was crucified on Cavalry. Nevertheless the truth prevails. When Jerome began his revision of the text of the Latin version, no words were too strong to condemn his presumption and arrogance. To-l day we recognize Jerome as the founder of Biblical criticism. When Erasmus published his Greek Testament and "discovered" that the Vulgate was "not worthy of unquestioning belief"—the first step in modern criticism—he was denounced as a blasphemer; but even Archdeacon Denison has condoned the criticism of 350 years ago. It is always the criticism of to-day that is "a dishonour to God." We stone our living prophets, and build the sepulchres of the dead ones.

The Declaration speaks of "the faith of many Christian people being unsettled." Let it be remembered that there are two classes of people whose faith is unsettled. The class the Declaration has in view consists of those who, with but little exercise of their reason, have accepted simply the literal truth of every word of the Bible. No critical difficulties come under their notice; they derive from their study the guidance and the spiritual life they need. Such persons deserve the respect and tender sympathy of every one. But I have not found that such people's faith is unsettled by hearing of criticism. They are alarmed for the faith of others, not for their own. Their own, speaking generally, is insensibly modified. Sometimes, as in the case of the 38, it is accentuated; but it is not weakened. There is a far larger class, however, of men and women, not less precious in God's eyes, not less sincere and earnest, who do exercise their reason—to whom the abnegation of reason would be a crime if it were not an impossibility. Are they to be ignored? When all our education is stimulating the use of reason, shall the Church place a curse on it? I am not a critic, but a teacher; and I appeal to all my fellow clergy on behalf of the hungry sheep who look up and could never be fed by such teaching as that which these 38 clergymen dare to prescribe. Reason does not involve a repudiation either of mystery or of the supernatural; reason is not incompatible with faith; reason and criticism lead direct to the recognition of mystery and the supernatural, and to the establishment of a faith at once humble and fearless and robust.

To sum up briefly. Let it be understood that this "Declaration" absolutely repudiates the use of reason in judging of Scripture; imposes a totally unauthorized and untenable theory of inspiration as a part of faith; and disregards and sacrifices the religious instincts and needs and education of the majority of those for whom we are "messengers, watchmen, and stewards of the Lord." Let this be once understood as the meaning and effect of the Declaration, and our respect for some among the signatories will only make us desire that it shall be speedily forgotten.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Admiral Colomb relates some interesting anecdotes on the subject of the use of the heliograph in war. In the campaign in Egypt, the country being flat and unsuitable, the mirage played tricks, and messages had often to be read up in the clouds. During our first occupation of Alexandria, two drunken signallers in a distant fort roused Sir E. Hamley and his whole garrison by sending round a bogus message for "fun"—a signalling feat which, we are told, cost them dear. Admiral Colomb complimented Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley upon his recent victory, by heliograph from the top of the Pyramids, and assured him that, "like Napolean, forty centuries saluted him." This happened to get into the papers, but somehow they mixed up Alexandria with Cairo, and reported that he had heliographed from the Pyramids to the former place, from the nature of the ground a physical impossibility. However, he shortly received a letter from that well-known astronomical heretic, the late Mr. John Hampden, thanking him for the valuable experiment, which, he added, incontestably proved the truth of his theory that the world is flat and not round.

The superstitious native drivers and firemen seem to regard the scene of the Okara collision with awe. Their idea is that those that were killed have become evil spirits and keep haunting the locality. Their superstition appears to have been excited by the fact that the machinery of two goods train engines have unaccountably failed at the very spot where the accident occurred, compelling them to return to Okara.

Some rather funny persons have been trying to induce the Aborigines Protection Society to protest against the military operations that led to the seizure of the Hunza Fort Nilt. A leading official of the Society did me the honour to consult me on the subject, and my advice to him was not to do anything rash. To expect the "Aborigines" or any other similar organization to start an agitation against the British authorities on the strength of such data as is furnished by a few brief telegrams from India is what Major Hargreave would call a "tall order." The Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society do, I believe, know something about African affairs, but, writes our London correspondent, they are not, so far as I am aware, at all conversant with the complications of Indian frontier policy, and if they are wise they will think twice before lending themselves to a wholesale attack upon Lord Lansdowne's Government.

Mr. George Curzon's work on Persia, which is on the point of publication will, no doubt, receive a fillip from the present financial interest in the affairs of that country. Mr. Curzon will not give his book to an impatient public all at once. Only two stout volumes of about seven hundred pages will be issued to begin with, with more to follow. One would think that Mr. Curzon had left nothing for anybody else to say about Persia. But Mrs. Bishop will, at any rate, be a little before him with a book about Persia, that is to be issued immediately by John Murray.

A "Beethoven Society" has now been formed to carry out the suggestion of Sir George Grove to reproduce by means of photography fac-similes of the autograph scores of Beethoven and other great composers. The subscription has been fixed at 15s. per volume, one or two volumes being issued each year, and a beginning will be made with the symphonies, overtures, and concertos of Beethoven. Photography has already been successfully employed in facsimile reproductions of the MSS. of Handel's "Jephtha" and "Messiah."

The representatives of deceased Knights of the Bath have never been required to return their insignia, although they were of considerable value until recently, the collar having been made of pure gold. Knights of the St. Michael and St. George have now been relieved of that obligation; but their insignia are not of much value. The insignia of Knights of the Garter, the Tristle, and St. Patrick, respectively, must be returned, and the son of a deceased Knight of the Garter is nearly always granted an audience by the sovereign on the occasion of the insignia being delivered up. During the present reign there have been only three vacancies in which the Queen did not personally receive the insignia of the deceased Knight. When a foreign sovereign dies who is a Knight of the Garter, his insignia come back direct to the Lord Chamberlain, through the Foreign Office. Prince Albert's ~~insignia~~ of the Garter are preserved by the Queen in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, and George IV. left orders for his insignia to be buried with him.

The present year has seen the last of England's Waterloo heroes, and now the sole survivor of the "beauty, rank, and chivalry" assembled by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Quatre Bras in the salon, about which there has been so much controversy, has at last joined the great majority. Lady de Ros was in her twentieth year in 1815 when she danced, as Lady Georgiana Lennox, with the Duke of Wellington on that historical occasion, and down to the last she preserved her mother's invitation list, about which a book might be written. Three years ago she sketched a rough plan of the rooms, in order to assist Sir William Fraser in his investigations; but the more recent inquiries of Mr. Jules Lax show the ball to have taken place in what is now a convent-hospital, and not in the Vanglinderachter brewery. Lady de Ros preserved her wonderful memory to the last, and only last season was able to entertain her intimate friends in her cheerful drawing-room in Eaton Place, where she preserved many mementoes of her youth. Premature obituary notices on Lady de Ros have appeared at least twice during the last few years.

More glimpses of old manners from the Rutland Manuscripts. Gramont and Pepys have told us how the ladies and gentlemen of the Court of Charles II. were wont to kill time, but they have nowhere furnished a more graphic sketch than that of Grace, Lady Chaworth, daughter of the seventh Earl of Rutland, whose letter is preserved among the Belvoir Papers. In a severe winter the "mutton-eating King" drives in a sledge on the frozen water in St. James's Park, and his sister-in-law, the Duchess of York, daughter of the grave Earl of Clarendon, amuses herself with snow-balling her husband and others. In the autumn the Queen is entertained by the members of her household at an elaborate picnic, to which that notorious panderer to Royal profligacy, William Chiffinch, contributed "twelve dozen of choice wine." The King's natural daughter, the Countess of Sussex, and his mistress, the Duchess of Mazarin, attired in evening dress, display their skill in fencing in St. James's Park "to the admiration of several men" looking on, and Lord Sussex has some difficulty in reconciling his wife to the idea of leaving London. Torn away from the amusements at the Court of St. James's, Lady Sussex is mightily pleased with fox-hunting and hare-hunting, but "kisses Madame Mazaria's picture with much affections still." A beautiful Miss Fraser, who appears to be the daughter of the King's physician, astonishes other ladies and alarms her lover, Sir Carr Scrope, the verse-writer, by appearing at the State Ball on the Queen's birthday in a dress of velvet embroidered with gold, said to have cost no less than £300. Such is a sample of the events that are chronicled in the letters of, Lady Chaworth.

A gang of swindlers in Paris have hit upon an ingenious plan for making quite a little fortune out of one little barrowful of charcoal. The ringleader, a man named Auguste Socquet, sent a confederate out with the charcoal to offer it at a ridiculously low price to concierges and others. Then just as the man had concluded the bargain, and was about to unload the barrow, up came Socquet. "Ah, you villain," he would say, "this is how I am robbed of my goods." Then, turning to the stupefied purchaser, he would add, "And you are as bad as the thief. You were buying the charcoal so cheap that you must have known it to be stolen. Come with me to the police station." The result usually was that the conspirators kept the charcoal and obtained a small sum as hush money. Nemesis has, however, overtaken the thieves, who ventured upon their clever little trick once too often, and are now safely landed in gaol.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD HARRIS'S TOUR IN THE DECCAN.

Native Opinion writes:—The promptness of Lord Harris in responding to the call of duty to the people of the Deccan, cannot fail to be acknowledged with thanks. The trip will restore confidence among people as also it will arm local officers with instructions to act upon an emergency. The account of the state of things in the affected districts, published by our contemporary the *Gazette*, clears away many a wrong notion about the visitation at the present time.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The list of new Fellows of the University is fair enough, and will occasion no growl of discontent except in the circle of the disappointed. Fellowship being a much-coveted honour, is very much sought after by worthies as well as unworthies, and it is for the Government not to cheapen it by a liberal distribution. The number of new Fellows is seventeen, which is four less than that of last year. We cannot say that every one of them fully deserves this honour by his merit, still less that others more meritorious could not have been found. But the ideal list of honours, perfect in every way, must be looked for in some ideal state. In the distribution of distinctions merit alone is not always taken for the principle of selection, and there are almost invariably found some names which, to say the least of them, might just as well have been put in as left out. The list of new Fellows, small as it is, does include several such names, which indicate no special merit, nor any special demerit either.

The *Gujarati* remarks:—It has now become a matter of notoriety that honours and Fellowships do not always come unsought to the right men in right time, and we are not disposed to admit that this year's nominations to Fellowships are happy in all instances. It justification of the first part of this statement we may point out the case of the Hon. Mr. Nulkar, who was made a Fellow after his elevation to the Viceregal Council. Again while some of the juniors of Mr. Basil Lang gained entrance into the University as Fellows some years ago, he has been deemed unfit so long for the honour, though fit for the Advocate-General's post. This grossly anomalous state of things admits of easy explanation, but it need not be given here.

Native Opinion has it:—The new Fellows' list is highly unsatisfactory. The points that preeminently strike one are, first, the overwhelmingly large number of European as compared to native nominations, and secondly, the absence of the well known and deserving names whom we fully expected to find there. Some of the gentlemen nominated appear to be brought to the notice of the public for the first time by their unexpected nomination. It passeth one's imagination to understand that Mr. Basil Lang, who was appointed acting Advocate-General last year, and stands very nearly at the top of the bar, should have been considered fit by Government to be a Fellow only in the year 1892, when other gentlemen belonging to the legal profession, who are his juniors by period ranging from one to twenty years, had the honour thrust upon them long ago. We can only say that inscrutable are the ways of Government. The Fellows' list is as disappointing as the New Years' Honours list.

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes:—The Government has in selecting the new Fellows of the University committed more sins of omission than of commission. Of course we have to complain against the very large number of Europeans and officials who figure in the list. There are only three Hindus, two Parsis, and one Mahomedan out of seventeen in all. The rest of them are Europeans. Of the three Hindus two are Gujeratis and one a Mahratta Brahmin. There are ever recurring complaints about the small number of Gujerati fellows and this year's list has done little to make up this deficiency. There are men in Gujerat who have made European reputations, and men who have distinguished themselves in arts and science and yet they are not thought fit to be Fellows of the University. But when the Government recognises only official merit by its titles, it is not to be expected that there will not be a sort of family affair in academical honours too.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—The Congress terminated with the customary Social Conference. There was naturally much less unity and harmony in the discussion of social topics than in the declamations on the woes of the country, and, as usual, the Conference was allowed to take a much humbler sphere in interest and importance than the Congress. The chair was given to one Mr. Khaparde, a Berar pleader, a much lesser light than his brother pleader of Madras, Mr. Charlu, who graced the more distinguished chair of the Congress. Mr. Khaparde was profuse in his professions of social reform, but he was opposed to Government intervention in any form, and was consequently an opponent of the Age-of-Consent Act. The Social Conference itself was as unpractical as any of these associations, or as its elder brother of the Congress itself. It was a mere pronouncement of pious resolutions and nothing more. They condemned matrimony for money—money not obtained by one or other of the parties to the marriage but by their parents. Negociations for the selling of a girl are carried on with as much haggling and bargaining and formality as may be supposed to attend the sale of a horse or a cow. The Conference very righteously condemned these transactions, but it did not care to say anything about the growing practice of the sale of boys. It has come in with English education, setting a price upon the head of eligible youngsters in proportion to the amount of education received by them, as gauged by the number of University examinations passed by them. This evil, it may be observed in passing, has taken deeper roots in the Parsi community than among their Hindoo neighbours.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses:—This year's Conference was an unprecedented success. At any rate, there was none of that row which it was feared some of those who had taken the lead in opposing the Age Bill would kick up. Everything, however, did not pass off quietly enough. There was a hot display of demagogusism for a while. Even at the outset, there were clouds gathering. But it was a meagre drizzling which Mr. M. G. Ranade had to face in Mr. Charu Chandra Mittra's series of questions in regard to the constitution and character of the Conference. It was easy work for Mr. Ranade to disperse the clouds in view. He blew away all the objections in one breath, and made the way clear for himself.

The *Gujarat Mitra* writes: Like the Indian National Congress, the Social Conference, too, has been an annual institution. As such, it is a necessary adjunct to the organization, which is fast becoming a recognized section of the leaders of native thoughts and aspirations. We read in the report that some important resolutions bearing on the social status of the people were passed by the Nagpore meeting. But no account of earnest practical work done by the delegates was asked by the committee. There is naturally a fund of warmth and enthusiasm in the impassioned speeches on Congress politics. But all that enthusiasm settles down to cool calculating silence in the Social Conference. This is because Indian patriots demand a reformed polity, but they would not like to have their homes reformed. We are no believers in any good coming from enthusiasm and impassioned orations. Silent work is essentially necessary in social matters. But what silent work have our patriots performed during the year?

ON THE WAY TO GILGIT.

According to a Srinagar telegram, dated 8th January, the officers proceeding to Gilgit by the Tragbal and Burzil route have had to come back here, as the Burzil was impracticable owing to a heavy fall of snow. The officers had a somewhat rough time of it in the snow. The days were short and cold, the marches long, and the snow ankle deep. The Tragbal pass was crossed in threatening weather on 27th December, and it was just possible, as the wind was from the south, that when the snow did fall, it might be light and not extend as far as the Burzil, but in spite of double marches, starting by torch light before six o'clock in a snow storm, changing coolies half way in the snow, and marching till dark, the officers failed to reach the Burzil before the snow fell and they found a fresh fall of six feet, with a blizzard blowing, and every prospect of more to follow. The position was not altogether pleasant, because the party was between two passes, the Burzil hopelessly blocked, and if more snow fell the Tragbal might be blocked, too, so there was nothing for it but to race back for the Tragbal before more snow fell, and the officers crossed only just in time, as heavy snow fell the day after. None of the party had a thermometer, but it was cold. A felt-covered, ebonite bottle, filled with tea at six o'clock, and carried on the shoulder, was frozen solid by nine, about the time the carrier wanted a drink. But the cold and the stiff marches seem to have agreed with every body.

Orders have been received for the return to India of Colonel Hill, Lieutenants Hunter-Weston, Woodward and Campbell, while Captain Craster, Lieutenants Stanton and Chesney proceed by the Skardu route over the Zojila pass and up the Indus-valley to Gilgit. This route is much longer than the Tragbal-Burzil route, but there is only one pass to cross, and that is not as high as either of the passes on the more direct route. There are, however, some ugly bits of road, and crossing a rope bridge or two on a frosty morning is sufficiently exciting.

OXFORD *VS.* CAMBRIDGE RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH.

Considering the many disappointing displays that have been brought about by the prevalence of wet, and consequent heavy grounds, this season, the success which attended the nineteenth Rugby Union match between the Universities on Wednesday, the 16th December, gave unbounded satisfaction. In the previous season no fewer than three postponements had to be made; but at the first attempt this season the match was decided, and on an afternoon bright enough to induce some 6,000 or 7,000 people to visit the ground of the Queen's Club at West Kensington. The turf, though rather heavy, was in a condition which compared most favourably with the state of the grounds played on recently, this being due, in great measure, to the perfect rest it had enjoyed since cricket ceased. Yet it was not fast, and this must be taken into account by those who had looked for a more brilliant exposition than was seen. Under the circumstance, the excellence of the play was remarkable, though the strong points of neither side came out quite so conspicuously as the respective partisans could have desired. Oxford, by their performances against many of the leading Rugby clubs, had gained for themselves much distinction in the way of forward play, the display made by their scrummagers in the Blackheath match in town having been voted one of the best seen during the season. Cambridge had not figured so prominently in the forward ranks, but the strength of their back division had invariably proved undeniable. The reputation of the Light Blue backs was well maintained on Wednesday, and if the pack was inferior to that of Oxford it was only in a slight degree, and this was counterbalanced by the better judgment of the half backs and full back. The three-quarters of Cambridge appeared superior to those of the other side, but the latter were not fed in the same manner. The game began immediately after the advertised time—half-past two—by Oxford kicking off against the wind. The opening scrummage was formed just inside the Oxford half, and the endeavour to remove the play into Cambridge quarters was for the moment frustrated by the ball rebounding from Coventry's punt off a player of the opposite side. A kick by Clauss, however, sent the ball well over the midway line, and the Oxford forwards dribbled it on to near the twenty-five of Cambridge. From a pass back Neilson punted far into the Oxford half, and, as Cochran blundered, the game remained there until Cambridge were penalised. Following the free kick, the Oxford scrummagers raised the hopes of their admirers by screwing smartly. The tacking of Cambridge, however, proved very sure. Clauss made his mark but the place by Percival fell short, influenced by the wind, and the ball was, by Neilson, promptly punted into touch near Oxford's quarter flag. The game was soon again in the Cambridge half, however, and Wilkinson began a run which was ended by Clauss punting over the goal line, causing Cambridge to touch down. Oxford were at this time playing up exceedingly well, and, from a pass by Wilkinson, a pretty bit of work was done by the Oxford three-quarters, though not much ground was gained. Still, the Oxonians afterwards advanced, and a run and kick by Conway-Rees boded danger, but the ball rolled into touch in goal. Following the drop out there were two admirable kicks by Montgomery, the second of them sending the ball into touch well in the Oxford half. The Dark Blues forced their way back, and, the forwards going away with a dash, they got to within a few yards of their rivals' goal line. Rees attempted to go further, but was well collared, and a kick by Orr to the twenty-five flag brought relief to Cambridge, who for a brief period were deprived of the service of Staunton, who had met with a slight accident. Cambridge were once more pressed, and, indeed, were driven back close to their goal line; but Rotherham with a punt into touch relieved, and just afterwards Wells, with an admirable kick, removed the play to mid-field. Bonham-Carter started a run, which was followed by a rush of the Oxford forwards generally, and Cambridge had a very hard matter to prevent their line being crossed. Clauss made a gallant attempt to go behind, and Coventry was also very near doing so, Neilson collaring the half-back in fine style. Still the game remained close to the Cambridge goal line, and it was hard luck for Oxford that, just when they appeared exceedingly likely to score the whistle was blown telling of 'half-time.' A fine run by Clauss was the first incident of note in the second half. The Oxford captain got a long way beyond the centre line, and there passed to Baker, who was too quickly surrounded to get away. The game, which was of a more open character than before, fluctuated in most interesting fashion. Fforde got well away, only to be smartly tackled close by Oxford's twenty-five. Here some exciting scrummages were contested, and Orr passed back several times to his three-quarters, who, however, failed to get through, and a run by Coventry eventually relieved Oxford, who went well away to the rival twenty-five. Positions were soon reversed, and from Rotherham's pass Neilson narrowly missed going behind. He passed the ball to Montgomery, who, however, dropped it, and the ball eventually went into touch in goal. From the drop out Oxford went away in splendid style, but the Cambridge tackling prevailed, and a punt by Wells and run by Neilson took the game to within a few yards of the Oxford goal line. In the loose work which followed, Rotherham passed to Neilson, and the latter sent the ball to Fforde, who cleverly ran in. Storey took the place, but failed. Fforde was now playing fine form, and, after making two capital runs, he, having received the ball from Orr, executed a smart pass to Neilson, who obtained a second try for Cambridge. Again Storey failed, but from a mark made by Mayfield he placed the ball very accurately, though the wind caused it to drop short of goal. Cochran blundered over the ball, and the Light Blues were round him before he could get it away; but by sheer determination Oxford gained the other end of the ground, and there gave one of the best exhibitions of play seen throughout the game. For the five minutes left for play the ball remained within a few yards of the Cambridge goal line, and some, passing between Conway-Rees, Bonham-Carter, and Clauss, looked likely to carry success with it; but this was denied them, and victory was left with Cambridge by two tries (four points) to nothing. If the game was not so brilliant as had been expected, it was certainly one of level character. Oxford were weaker behind the scrummage than their opponents, and they did not make up for this by more than slight superiority forward, though Bonham-Carter, Percival, and Kay played well enough for anything. Judging from the play in the match, the quality of the Cambridge forwards had been underestimated, Clauss and Conway-Rees did some smart things, as also did the two halves, but the combination was faulty. It was just the reverse with the Cambridge back division; the halves passed back in most unselfish style, and this excellent example was followed by the three-quarters, who played only to win. It must not be forgotten that Oxford in not being able to play A. W. H. Parkin at three-quarter were placed at a disadvantage.—*Oxford University*: P. C. Cochran (Oriel and Loretto, back), F. J. Cowlishaw (Brasenose and Rugby), J. Conway-Rees (Jesus and Llandovery), P. R. Clauss (Keble and Loretto, Captain) (three-quarter backs), R. G. T. Coventry (Brasenose and Hereford), W. E. Wilkinson (Keble and Durham) (half backs), L. J. Percival (Trinity and Clifton), A. R. Kay (Oriel and Feetes), B. Bonham-Carter (New College and Clifton), C. D. Baker (Merton and Sherborne), E. Selby (Queen's and Sedbergh), G. F. Cookson (Lincoln and Clifton), F. O. Poole (Keble and Cheltenham), G. M Carey (Exeter and Sherborne), W. H. Wakefield (New College and Charter-house (forwards). *Cambridge University*: C. M. Wells (Trinity and Dulwich, back), A. B. Fforde (Christ's and Bedford), W. Neilson (Clare and Murchiston), R. Montgomery (Trinity and Queen's College, Belfast) (three-quarter backs), Rotherham, Trinity and Clifton), J. C. Orr (Trinity and Uppingham) son of Mr. J. W. Orr Prothonotary, Bombay High Court,) (half-backs), T. W. P. Storey (Trinity Hall and Fettes, Captain), C. B. Nicholl (Queen's and Llandovery), E. Mayfield (Cains and Leys), H. Staunton (Selwyn and Bromsgrove), A. E. Elliott (St John's and Cheltenham), H. J. Craig (Trinity and Rugby), W. Cope (Clare and Repton), R. N. Douglas (Selwyn and Dulwich), B. F. Robinson (Jesus and Newton College, South Devon) (forwards).

Touch judges, Messrs. E. T. Gurdon (Richmond, president R. F. U.) and P. Christopherson (Blackheath); referee, Mr. H. L. Ashmore (Middlesex County).

Of the nineteen matches played, each have now won seven, with no fewer than five drawn games. It is singular that Cambridge have never held a majority of wins. On the side of Oxford were seven old Blues, while only three of those who took part in last year's match appeared on the side of Cambridge.

A declaration of the Mayor of Lemberg, is published by the Polish papers, in which he says that the proposition to observe a year's general mourning throughout Poland in sad commemoration of 1792 is out of place. Mourning, says the Mayor, signifies despair over one dead, and the Poles would be wrong in admitting that Poland has now been dead a hundred years. The Mayor proposes to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the distribution of Poland by celebrating the memory of Kosciusko, the national idol of all Poles.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

The Gentlewoman in its "Short Life Sketches of Some of our Indian Rulers," has an article on His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khanji Mohobat Khanji, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Junaghad, Kathiawar, Bombay.

Our contemporary writes:—The Nawab Saheb of Junaghad is the chief or dominating power in the southern portion of Kathiawar, and indeed in the whole of the peninsula over which his armies formerly levied a tax called "Zartalubi," the payment of which was recognised in 1816 and continued to him since 1821, under the guarantee of the British Government, who retain one-fourth for the expenses of collection.

The Nawab Saheb is the representative of the Babis (or "The Trusted"), an honourable and ancient family who appeared in Indian history as high officials at the court of the Emperor Humayan. They were originally great sirdars in Afghanistan, and their services to the Emperors of Delhi were continuous, conspicuous, and faithful.

In 1735, Sher Khan Babi, an officer under the Subla of Ahmedabad, expelled the Royal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junaghad, and became the founder of the present ruling dynasty.

Junaghad, as well as the other States in the province has made rapid strides towards civilisation. Railway and telegraph connect many of the States, and are extending to all the important parts of the province; justice is improved; commerce, owing to the wisdom of the Nawab Saheb in prohibiting and discouraging transport dues, is larg

SPORTING NOTES.

THOSE who take an interest in the English thoroughbred will remember that extraordinarily high prices were obtained during the summer sales of 1890. Indeed, twelve yearlings were sold at sums ranging from 2,000 to 5,500 guineas. It is now possible to review the two-year-old performances of these expensive youngsters, and the results of such a review are curious and interesting. La Flèche, by St. Simon, bought by Baron Hirsch for 5,500 guineas, has not been beaten, and has won 3,415*l*. Endurance, by Sterling, bought by Mr. Douglas Baird for 2 000 guineas, has not run. Petrochry, by Barcaldine, bought by Lord Dudley for 3,000 guineas, has not run. Canobie, by Barcaldine, bought by Lord Dudley for 2,100 guineas, has won one race worth 100*l*. A filly by Hermit, bought by Lord Dudley for 3,000 guineas, has not run. A filly by Sterling, bought by Mr. Hamar Bass for 3,000 guineas, has run four times without success. Miss Simon, by St. Simon, bought by Colonel North for 3,100 guineas, has not run. A colt by Springfield, bought by Mr. D ly for 3,100 guineas, has not run. A filly by Paradox, bought by Lord Dudley for 2,100 guineas, has not run. Priestess, by Hermit, bought by Mr. Blundell Maple for 4,000 guineas, has won races of the value of 2,537*l*. Sorcerer, by Ormonde, bought by Mr. C. W. Lea, for 2,300 guineas, has won one race worth 22*l*. Sanctissima, by St. Simon, bought by Mr. J. Wallace for 3,900 guineas, has not run. Of course some of those who have not run may, as Common did, perform great things as three-year-olds, but the probability is that most of them have been tried and proved worthless for racing purposes.

In dealing with racing under N.H. Rules, "Rapier" says:—In point of fact the chief burden of National Hunt work falls upon the shoulders of Mr. Howard and on him alone. He is steward at meetings all over the country, and he attends and does the duty. I have never seen the fact recognised in print, but the truth is that this gentleman does about as much work as the rest of the committee put together. I have no doubt, he adds, that Mr. Howard recognises the fact that not a few men who race under National Hunt Rules are, as the phrase goes, "very hot indeed," the more so as his brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur Coventry, does not go about with his eyes shut, and necessarily sees a great deal of what is going on. But Mr. Howard, very hard worked at present, though he does the work so cheerily, cannot undertake labors similar to those which the Stewards of the Jockey Club so ably accomplished. I do not know if he could persuade half a dozen of his fellow committee-men to go in seriously for the undertaking, and I am quite certain that a great many members of the committee do not care two straws for sport under their rules or, beyond a vague hope that nothing very scandalous takes place, how it is conducted.

T. P. Conneff has return to England. Since Tim left Tipperary his career in America has been so uniformly successful that one wonders why he returns. One explanation is that he wants to run a race with Kibblewhite, Morton, or Parry; or, failing these amateurs, he will take on Darrin, of Sheffield. Running "pros" generally come from Sheffield. But Conneff is not content to run for "glory." He is in search of £s. d., but it is to be feared that he has come to the wrong place if he expects either of the three amateurs he names to give themselves away to professionalism at this time of day. Besides it is questionable that being an amatuer cannot be made to pay better that professionalism, especially if one settles down in the "public" line. I daresay Conneff could beat any man in England at present at a mile, or perhaps two. At four miles I fancy Kibblewhite, if fit, could make it a little too fast for the Irishman; and at 10 miles and over Morton would run away from him. I wonder if there be any connection between the return of Conneff and the ugly rumors as to the stability of the Manhattan Club.

At the general meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association four important new laws were recommended for adoption. They are all worth noting. They are:—"1. That winners of trial heats must compete in the final unless the consent of the judges to their abstention had been obtained, or become liable for suspension. 2. Open races for youths shall be confined to boys under 15, resident for three months prior to the sports within a radius of two miles from the ground of the promoting club, and entries from boys under this age shall not be accepted for open events. 3. Entries shall not be tendered or accepted without the stipulated fees. 4. That a competitor who asks for and receives expenses ceases to be an amateur." The wording of rule four is ridiculously vague and unsatisfactory. If a competitor does not "ask for" but yet receives expenses then I suppose he is still an amateur. Again, is the payment of a railway fare to deprive a competitor of his amateur status? Apparently, if he were to "ask for" it. There is room for legislation in the matter of expenses, but the question should be confined to the refusal of all expenses excepting railway fares.

A great deal is being made of an opinion expressed by John Porter at Newmarket the other day that no foals born after May are ever rearers. It may be interesting to repeat what John Porter wrote to the Press in 1890 on this matter. He said, and with the reason, that the three worst months in which foals can be born are January, February, and March, for no mare can nourish her foal in these months as she can when feeding on the young natural grasses to be obtained in April and May. Another belief of the head of the Kingsclere stable in that horses should not be hurriedly prepared for engagements during the cold season. It will be noticed that horses trained at Kingsclere rarely win many races before the end of May, but from then until September they are always dangerous.

Backing jockeys' mounts in 1891 would have been a bad game. A £10 investment on each of Fred Barrett's rides would have resulted in a loss of £1,144 19s. 9d., while in the case of his brother George the amount on the wrong side was £699 13s. 10d. Mornington Cannon, however, yields £250 19s. to the good, and backing Richard Chaloner ended in a theoretical profit of £168 6s. 3d.: but with George Chaloner the "boot is on the other leg" to the extent of £595 1s. 5d. S. Chandley, J. Fagan, F. Allsopp, F. Rickaby, J. Watts, and J. Woodburn all give more or less heavy losses.

To go back, for the sake of comparison, to the year 1890, of the prominent riders only three would have been credited with success, presuming that they had been backed for £10 every time they mounted. In the case of J. Watts the winnings would have reached £409; S. Loates, £148 16s. 11d.; and F. Webb, £127; but the losses on J. Woodburn would have reached a total of £ ,520; J. Osborne, £825; Robinson, £679; and F. Barrett, £503. Similar adverse balances are attached to the names of most of the others.

Bullion will, as soon as the weather is open, have his attention turned to the jumping business, and he should make a good one at the game if he takes to it kindly. Mongrel has had some useful hurdle practice; he jumps fairly well, and is worth following at Wolverhampton. The Rejected will not be trained next year, but leaves Arundel shortly for the stud. Unicorn is a sort of winter tip for the Lincolnshire Handicap, but although he once beat Cereza in a mile trial, it is doubtful whether he is really at home over the distance, which he certainly failed to get at Leicester.

Manser is getting quite a strong brigade of jumpers together, and having, with that indomitable energy for which he is famous, secured a schooling ground of his own, may presently be expected to take a prominent part at the illegitimate pursuit. Few trainers know their business better than the master of Cadland House, and his two very promising young sons, George and Jack, are likely to be seen in the saddle oftener than heretofore, as each deserve to be. We are none too well supplied with light weights, and both these boys ride remarkably well, and should get plenty of riding.

If the Duke of Devonshire cares for salmon fishing he can obtain the very best of sport at his beautiful Irish seat at Lismore. A delightful place is Lismore in summer. I once made a trip to it by car from Cahir, through Clogheen, and over the mountain to Lismore—a picturesque journey. Half-way up the mountain, near the bridle path, is a lake, the water of which is so extremely cold, even in summer, that people who have endeavoured to swim across it have been drowned. The good people in the neighbourhood declare the lake to be haunted, though its frigid power may be easily attributed to natural causes.

It was in Ireland that the first recorded of any steeplechase took place. It was run so far back as 1732, over four miles and a half of country, from the church at Buttevant to St. Leger Church, the opponents being Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Edmond Blake. An impromtu match between Colonel Gardiner and a butcher, which came off somewhere near Cheltenham in 1776, is the first cross-country event of which there is any information to be depended on in this country. The first regular steeplechase course was at St. Albans.

TWO INDIAN BOOKS.

THE *Times* in its column on "Indian Affairs" has the following review of two Indian books. Mr. Rees's "Duke of Clarence and Avondale in Southern Indian" and the "Biographical Sketch of Mr. Malabari":—

Two books have just been published which bring out, in striking relief, two different aspects of our Indian Empire. The handsome volume relating the events of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale's Indian tour receives special interest from the national congratulations now being elicited by the betrothal of his Royal Highness. The biographical sketch of the Parsi reformer who lately awakened the sympathies of England on behalf of the Hindu child-wife and child-widow is a more modest octavo, but it has the abiding value and path which belong to an honest record of a life of devotion to a noble cause.

The literary merits of Mr. Rees's "Duke of Clarence and Avondale in Southern India," obtained well-deserved acknowledgment in our review of the work last week. It is rather as a pictorial record of the princely side of Indian life that we refer to it this morning. Mr. Rees' India is the India of the Rajas and of magnificent Court functions, of acclaiming multitudes in the cities and of the great wild beasts of the forest. The illustrations form a sort of picture gallery of that spectacular India which, whether under Mogul, or Maratha, or British rule, has always fascinated the stranger from the western world. The solid rock-hewn temple with its perhistoric inscriptions, the soaring minarets of the mesque, the palace garden and pleasure lake, the crowded bazaars, and the high-perched fortress dominating the landscape around appear in Mr. Rees's pages of to-day very much as they were seen by Tavernier or Purchas's Pilgrims between two and three centuries ago. A modern element is, however, superadded by the forest and sporting scenes, ending with his Royal Highness comfortably seated on the neck of a prostrate bison. Especially noteworthy is the series illustrating each stage in a great catch of elephants, from the little tent camp in the Kheddah valley, through the varied incidents of the wild herd in the forest before the drive, the herd in retreat (looking like a monster scrimmage in the Rugby game), the impounding and tying up of the herd in the stockade, the putting on of the leg-hawser, and the visitor's platform at the Kheddah gate, to the last scene of all, "The Elephant made Fast."

In marked contrast to this princely and spectacular India is the vivid presentment of domestic life and of middle-class native society furnished by the Biographical Sketch of Mr. Malabari. The writer of the volume, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, LL.B., is one of the not many Indian gentlemen whose talents and energy have won for them an entrance into the covenanted civil service in Bombay. His personal knowledge of the innermost incidents of the native household, combined with the literary facility in English which only a life-long use of our language can yield, has enabled him to produce a book of singular interest. Since Lutfullah's autobiography in 1857, no such realistic portrait of a modern Indian man has been given to the world. We understand that the volume now issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin, with an introduction by Miss Florence Nightingale, is to some extent a reproduction from a previous work published in India. That, however, scarcely detracts from its novelty here, and Mr. Gidumal has put to a good use his leisure as chief judge of an Indian district in presenting to the English public this unassuming but veracious and striking picture of Bombay native life. Miss Nightingale in her preparatory pages finds its most interesting feature in the important, indeed dominant, part played by women in the Indian household; in the religious, homely, yet clever, purposeful, and widely benevolent mother who said that "all the boys in the street are my own sons;" or in the declaration of the Indian gentleman "that it was easier to defy the Secretary of State than one's own mother-in-law." But to the general reader, perhaps, the main charm of the book will be found to be its unpretentious, easy-flowing narrative of the actual incidents of a life of struggle, aspiration, and mingled failure and fame; and its realistic sketches of the surroundings amid which a modern Indian man advances from childhood to middle age.

Behramji Malabari, whose name will for ever be associated with the cause of the child-wife and child-widow in India, was born in 1853, the son of a poor Parsi clerk in the service of the Gaekwar of Baroda on a salary of £2 a month. When six years old, his father died; and his mother, then about 27, married an elderly man in easy circumstances with a view to providing a supporter for her child. The step-father proved a harsh husband, and his prosperity sank with an uninsured cargo off the Malabar coast. The mother, with her beautiful union of tenderness, charity, and strength of will, is the main figure in the boy's life for many years. On one occasion she took pity on a poor infant left in the street, and at the risk of bitter reproaches from her Parsi female neighbours, herself suckled the starving child. On another she refused to perform a superstitious rite which would have caused suffering to another lad, although the astrologer declared it absolutely necessary to save the life of her only son. On a night journey she and her boy, stowed away among the hay in a cart, were seized by robbers. Mr. Malabari relates how "they swooped down on us; how she pinched me to make me cry (the only time in her life) in order to excite pity; how I declined to cry; how the old head-man of the gang took me in his arms and proclaimed peace, saying it was only a girl and a baby in the cart; how my mother volunteered to cook *khichri* (rice and peas for the robbers while I was playing with them and the cartman was preparing *bhang*; how the robbers were completely won over, and how they sent a small escort with us to the outer gate of Surat, to see us safe in, with some presents for myself and my mother. As a boy of five I used to have this narrative repeated to me by my mother whenever I was ill, after which we both of us prayed to God."

Young Malbari's first schoolmaster was an ancient Parsi whose sole system of instruction was to recite the sacred formulæ of Zoroaster's faith in a monotonous sing-song, and, when tired of this, to set the children to work at cotton-looms. He sat in the circle of 20 very small boys, and taught them to pray and to weave by the aid of a "long elastic bamboo in his hand, which worked quite like an automaton, and could put a girdle round the little flock in less than a second." The children had not the least idea of the meaning of the ancient words which they droned out after their master. They only knew that any mistake in following his sing-song meant a taste from the swift-whirling bamboo. When about seven years old the boy was sent to learn his native language, Gujarati, under a less antiquated pedagogue. His new master was a Brahman astrologer and mathematician, "tall, majestic, and taciturn," who charged no school-fees, but received gifts of a handful of grain, or a few flowers, or personal and domestic services from his pupils. "He was a most efficient teacher," writes Mr. Malabari. "The school was a commodious little shop with the floor strewn over with street dust and an elevated square for the master. On the square squatted the master, and on the floor squatted his flock—Hindu and Parsi. There were no tables, nor benches, nor slates, nor pencils, nor books, nor maps." Each boy had a little board, which he covered over with dust from the floor, and wrote or ciphered on. With these humble materials the pupil was expected to acquire a good hand, and to do complicated sums in arithmetic. Everything was learned on a versified system; even the alphabet and the numerals were drawled out in a versified form. The boys had to repeat by rote the fractional parts of each integer up to 100; that is to say, they were expected to promptly shout out from memory the ¼ the ½, the ¾, the 1¼, the 1½, the 2½, and 3½ part of any number up to 100, or to multiply any number by these inconvenient fractions. At midday they brought up their dust-covered boards to the master, with their writing and ciphering written on them. If they proved satisfactory, the tall, taciturn Brahman astrologer would give a grunt of approval and strike the board with his stick so as to send the dust flying and obliterate the day's work. If unsatisfactory, the stick fell on the boy instead. "I have not yet forgotten," writes Mr. Malabari, "his heaviness of hand and ferocity of looks. What added to the misery of the situation was the inviolable silence on both sides. It was something like a struggle between the lion and the mouse—the one too proud to roar, the other too timid even to squeak."

From this Brahman pedant-devotee Malabari passed about 1861, at the age of eight, to the Parsi school at Surat. The master, a Parsi priest, who combined the sacred and schoolastic offices with the trades of a silk-mercer and a toddy-seller, was a curious compound of ferocity and sanctimonious cunning. Known to the towns-people as the "Boy-herd," he used to drown the screams of his victims by ordering the whole school to recite the Parsi prayers at the top of their voices whenever he wanted to administer a flogging. Under such stern teaching young Malabari soon learned enough to enable him to enjoy the family readings of the Shah-Nameh and other epics, which form a pleasing feature of certain of the Indian festivals. The clever boy became an actor in the recitals of these heroic tales, which, he says, "fired my imagination as nothing else did. So great, indeed, was my ambition in those days of early boyhood that I hardly think an empire would have satisfied it. Many a dream would I dream by day and night of taking up the double role of Rustem and Kaikhusro. But a glance at the bleak interior of our house, with a severely matter-of-fact step-father," whose wordly circumstances had by this time sunk to a very low ebb, "brought me back to my senses soon enough. And then I would go in for *Fakiri*, in utter forgetfulness of self. For a good long while did my soul thus fluctuate between this *Fakiri* and that fantastic imperialism." So, while still a schoolboy, was struck the first note of the introspective self-abandonment which was destined to be the dominant tone of his mature life.

About the age of ten he was sent to learn the carpenter's trade; as his mother belonged to a house-building family. But after a year of apprenticeship, during which he picked up some strange pratices in alchemy and magic from a local sorcerer of repute, he managed to force his way into the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sura, and to find a sort of half-initiation into the Minstrel Guild of that city. The Ministrels of Surat, or Khialis, were at that time (1864) divided into two fiercely hostile parties, one of whom praised in song, the great god Siva, or the male creative energy while the other asserted the higher sanctity and omnipotence of his wife Parvati, or the female energy in creation. "My idea," says the biographer, "is that their difference mainly turned upon whether the Creator should be worshipped as our Father in heaven, or as our Mother in heaven." Young Malabari had a fine voice, and played a good accompaniment; so, his lessons over for the day, he was allowed a place in the contests of the Minstrel Guilds. "In a prominent part of the bazaar a carpet is spread, and the *Khialis* (Minstrels) of one school seat themselves on it and commence their songs. It is a still evening or twilight gray, and the people have leisure to listen. A large crowd assembles, but the singing at first goes on smoothly enough. The leader of the party, however, suddenly espies a *Khiali* of the other school, and, without naming him, challenges him in an impromptu verse to answer a knotty question in history, science, or metaphysics. After a few minutes there is a reply, and a rejoinder follows, and a surrejoinder, all in extempore verse. The smaller fry take their part in the controversy, and soon descend from high and dry philosophy to vulgar satire and abuse. Our Behram is among the Turrawalas (Minstrels of Siva), and he is often trotted out on special occasions. Like the others, he has his shoes in his hands—in order to display the better part of valour in case the stronger side should show their teeth—makes an impromptu attack on the Kalgiwalas as (Ministrels of Parvati), not philosophical but sarcastic, and then takes to his heels with the other young *Khialis*, followed by the enraged Kalgiwalas. And so the symposium ends. It must, however, be remembered that this picture does not belong to the palmy days of *Khialis*."

At the age of 12 Malabari lost his beloved mother. The two had been all the world to each other, and the last scene of that tender and self-denying life is related with deep pathos. The precocious boy was stunned by the blow. He sat like a statue. "Next morning," he said long afterwards, "I became like an old man. All my past associations were discarded." The struggle for life now began for him in its harshest form. His step-father, reduced to poverty by the loss of his Malabar cargo earned a scanty subsistence as a native doctor and druggist, the boy helping him out of school hours, to compound his medicines. But now even this resource seems to have failed, and Malabari at the age of 12 had to shift for himself. "Fortunately," says his biographer, "the people in the street" knew of his remarkable ability, and employed him to teach their children—some of them older than himself. The Irish Presbyterian Mission School also held out a friendly hand. But his pursuit of knowledge was no easy task. "Imagine," writes Mr. Gidumal, "a lonely orphan boy who, in his thirteenth year, has to earn his own livelihood, who has sometimes to cook for himself, who has none at home to speak to but a snappish old man; who has to attend his school from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and to school others often from 7 to 9 in the morning and 6 to 8 in the evening; and you have an idea of Malabari's hard lot in those days. His nights he spent over Shakespeare and the great Indian poets, and in jotting down short swallow-flights of song from his own seeming fancy. At 15 he went to Bombay to commence, at his own cost, his college education. The kind *padre* (Mr. Dixon) of the Surat Mission College asked him, indeed, to draw on him for his maintenance, but this offer does not seem to have been accepted. A tight-fisted money-lender, touched by the lad's resolute love of learning, thrust Rs. 20 into his hand with the words: "Don't be sad, my boy, your honest face is security enough for my money." It was duly repaid.

At Bombay his pecuniary troubles soon ended. Although failing three times over at the entrance examination of the University from want of mathematics, his literary talents attracted notice, and he was appointed a teacher in the Parsi Proprietory School at Rs. 20 a month, soon increased to Rs. 60. This was affluence to the boy student, and before his University course was completed he was able to earn Rs. 150 a month from private tuition alone. Dr. John Wilson, the learned and liberal-minded head of the Scotch Mission College at Bombay, was struck by the merit of his verses and enabled him, with the aid of other benefactors, to publish his first volume of poems in the vernacular, in 1875. His association with the Minstrel Guild of Surat had given him an unusual command of pure Gujarati, and at the age of 22 he burst into fame as a new poet of Gujarat. But the book, like almost all Indian books, did not prove a success from the money point of view. Hardly had the plaudits of the Parsi High Priest and the praises of the native Press subsided, than the young poet was summonsed before the Small Cause Court for Rs. 200—expenses, commission, and "Charges" connected with the publication of the work. Having triumphantly emerged from the suit, he issued, in 1876, a volume of English poems dedicated to Miss Mary Carpenter. This book at once placed him in the highest rank of native Indian authors of our day. The veteran orientalist, E. B. Eastwick, "hailed the appearance of a true poet and master-mind in India." Congratulations poured in alike from his own countrymen and from many famous Englishmen and Englishwomen—from Lord Tennyson, from Miss Florence Nightingale, from Lord Shaftesbury, from John Bright, from Royal Highnesses, from scholars, and men of letters whose names are household words in England.

From this date, 1876, Malabari, still only a young man of 24, had an assured literary career. Prose writings of high merit followed, bringing in substantial returns, while a study and ample income was derived from contributions to the Bombay Press. In 1880 he bought a moribund journal, the *Indian Spectator*, for £2 10s., and soon made it the leading native newspaper in Western India conducted entirely in the English language. In addition to original work he formed the vast project of translating the series of Hibbert Lectures, and brought out Professor Max Muller's "Origin and Growth of Religion" in Gujrati in 1882. His most important independent work in English is an account of his own province, with vivid sketches of the real life of the people—"Gujrat and the Gujratis." In this volume Mr. Malabari showed, once for all, that modern Indian literature need no longer be a mere reproduction of the abstract conceptions and methods of ancient Hindu writers, but may become a new and living development based on actual eyesight and instinct alike with the strong personality of the author and with the spirit of the age.

In the height of his fame came a reawakening of that introspective self-negation of which we have heard in his childhood, and which, notwithstanding his varied activities, always lay deep at the foundation of his nature. About 1884 he definitely turned his back on self-advancement or success in this world, and devoted his life to what seemed then a hopeless cause. The condition of women in India had long seemed to him unjust in itself and unsuited to the facts of modern life. He became convinced that the root of the evil was the almost universal system of very early marriage, especially among the Hindus, by which the burden and sufferings and anxious duties of maternity are thrust upon girls before they have themselves emerged from childhood. With this evil of child-marriage is intimately associated the further evil of penitential life-long celibacy imposed on Hindu widows. Into the difficult problems, social and religious, involved by these Indian customs, it is not necessary that we should enter. We have already expressed our views alike on the good and the evil of the system, and alike as to the need of reform and as to the very cautious and gradual steps by which reform must proceed. It suffices here to say that during the past seven years Mr. Malabari has been the prime mover in every advance that has been made, and that the action of the Indian Legislature, to place some measure of restriction on the abuses of child-marriage, is in some measure due to him. He has become a wanderer over India, and has even visited England as the unpaid and often calumniated advocate of the cause of the weak and the helpless.

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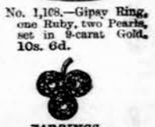
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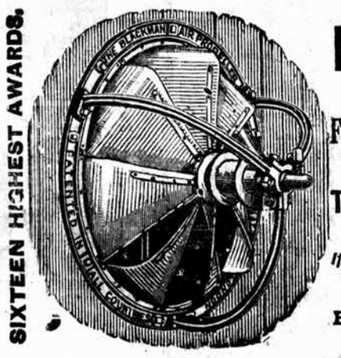
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